HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN [illegible]

WANTED—MEN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT THE SOUTHERN [illegible]

WANTED—LABORING MEN BY THE MONTH. [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN TO [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 LABORERS AT [illegible]

WANTED—20 RAILROAD MEN TO GO TO [illegible]

WANTED—50 MORE RAILROAD HANDS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—20 MEN FOR RAILROAD IN IOWA. [illegible]

WANTED—MEN FOR DULUTH, MINN., AND [illegible]

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. APPLY BY [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE THAT CAN write a good hand, at 163 West Madison-st. [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN—OR LADIES WITH A few dollars. No humbug. Can clear $10 a day. [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO INTRODUCE OUR [illegible]

WANTED—ONE RELIABLE MAN TO ACT AS [illegible]

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN WITH SOME [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TRAVEL AND [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CATH- [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—CALSOMINERS AND PAINTERS AT [illegible]

WANTED—CARRIAGE AND WAGON PAINT- [illegible]

WANTED—SIX TURNERS—TO WORK ON [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOINER, USED TO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD STAIR BUILDER. APPLY [illegible]

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FIN- [illegible] A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRESSMAN, TO [illegible]

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS, IMMEDI- [illegible]

WANTED—ONE PAINTER, 1 SAW-FILER, 15 [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD JOURNEYMAN COAT AND [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRUNK-MAKER. [illegible]

WANTED—THREE BOOTMEN AND ONE [illegible]

WANTED—FORTY SKILLED GARDENERS TO [illegible]

WANTED—TWO FEEDERS FOR FLOORING [illegible]

WANTED—GRAVEL ROOFERS AND A TEAM- [illegible]

WANTED—A MEAT COOK (A WHITE MAN) [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—8 GOOD GIRLS TO DO HOUSE- [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CAPABLE GIRLS, GER- [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL AMER- [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHIL- [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ALSO GIRL FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN [illegible]

WANTED—A STRONG, HEARTY GIRL FOR [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE GOOD HOTEL [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND IRON. COME [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT 262 MICHI- [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE MATTRESSES. [illegible] A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 Canal-st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKERS. [illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKERS [illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO SEW [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER. APPLY AT [illegible]

DENTISTS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT I [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible]

FREDERICK HORN (FORMERLY WITH P. [illegible]

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO, GOOD [illegible]

WANTED—A SAVINGS BANK CHARTER. AD- [illegible]

WANTED—A HOTEL IN A GOOD BUSINESS [illegible]

WANTED—BY THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE DESK. BLACK [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 TO $1,500 TO EN- [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—A PARLOR AND BED-ROOM [illegible]

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO ELEGANT MARBLE [illegible]

89 EAST JACKSON-ST.—A LARGE AND VERY [illegible]

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR TWENTY- [illegible]

214 OHIO-ST., EAST OF CLARK, 4 BLOCKS [illegible]

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT [illegible]

270 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, FURNISHED [illegible]

284 ILLINOIS-ST.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—FINE SUITE OF [illegible]

306 WALNUT-ST.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN [illegible]

344 WEST MADISON-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT [illegible]

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, SUIT- [illegible]

361 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

364 OHIO-ST., NEAR THE LAKE SHORE— [illegible]

412 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—UNION PARK—A [illegible]

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible]

824 WABASH-AV.—THREE ELEGANT UNFUR- [illegible]

1072 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD, WITH A SUITE [illegible]

A SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM TO RENT, [illegible]

WABASH-AV.—YOUNG MEN DESIRING A [illegible]

WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION PARK—NEW [illegible]

WABASH-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—LOCA- [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HELP MAKER [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK- [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE GROCERY [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GRO- [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE [illegible] UNDERWRITER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—$25 WILL BE GIVEN [illegible] Address LOUIS, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WOOLEN [illegible] Address J. R. WALKER, Jacksonville, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOSS WEAVER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, TO learn a good trade. [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD EDITOR CAN OBTAIN A ONE-HALF [illegible]

A BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE—INQUIRE AT [illegible]

A FLOURISHING CIGAR AND BOOK STORE, [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN HAVING $500 OR $1,000 CAN [illegible]

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE [illegible]

A GOOD CHANCE TO START BUSINESS—STOCK [illegible]

A STORE, WITH DWELLING, IN ONE OF THE [illegible]

CHEAP—AT $2,000—FOR SALE A FIRST-RATE [illegible]

FIXTURES AND STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR [illegible]

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH FULL [illegible]

HAVING OTHER BUSINESS TO ATTEND [illegible]

ONE-HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS DRUG BUSI- [illegible]

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. [illegible]

$30 WILL BUY THE FIXTURES, &C., AT [illegible]

$1,000 IN CASH WILL SECURE A RETIRING [illegible]

$1,800 WILL BUY 12 FIRST-CLASS FUR- [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEN YEARS IN [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY TO MALE AND [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL LAWS OF [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S HAIR COL- [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A WONDERFUL IN- [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED — TO SELL LLOYD'S RE- VOLVING DOUBLE MAPS OF AMERICA, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED — $25 WEEKLY WITHOUT [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE TO EITHER [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HAR- [illegible]

FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED [illegible]

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK—ONE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE BULK GRAIN WAGON, AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—$65 WILL BUY A SPLENDID OUT- [illegible]

FOR SALE—A REAL GOOD BUGGY WITH [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL EX- [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER [illegible]

MONEY—WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON RE- [illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS [illegible]

TO LOAN—$5,000 ON CITY PROPERTY FOR [illegible]

WANTED—$800 FOR SIX MONTHS, ON CHAT- [illegible]

WANTED TO LEND, SMALL AMOUNT ON [illegible]

$2,000 OR $2,500 TO LOAN FOR ABOUT [illegible]

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR AT 10 [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN, ON GOOD PROPERTY [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON JOHNSON-ST., JUST [illegible]

TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT ON [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 311.

MOURNING GOODS.

COLLINS, KESSLER & CO.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

State and Madison-sts.,

OPEN

NEXT THURSDAY

THE ONLY

MOURNING STORE

IN CHICAGO.

We offer the most complete stock of

Black Silks,
Black & Wh. Check & Strip. Silks,
Irish and French Poplins,
French and English Bombazines,
Challies, without lustre, &c.,
Grenadines, all widths & prices,
Crepe Maretz and Berages do.,
Full line Travelling Dress Goods,
Black and White French Lawns and Organdies,
French and Scotch Ginghams,
English and French Calicos,
Black & Wh. French Brilliants,
Eng. & French Crepes, all widths,
English Crepe Veils, &c.
Also, full line Black Shawls,

At figures lower than the lowest in market. Having bought the same

FOR CASH,

At Gold Prices!

MANUFACTURING & MILLINERY Departments in charge of an experienced New York Lady.

REGULAR OPENING, MAY 17.

REFRIGERATOR.

VAN SCHAACK,

82 State-st.,

Exclusive Manufacturer and Dealer in the

FISHER PATENT REFRIGERATOR.

A SIDEBOARD in Finish and Appearance.
SUBSTANTIAL in CONSTRUCTION.
PERFECT in OPERATION.
ECONOMICAL IN ICE.
ROOMY PROVISION CHAMBERS.

VAN SCHAACK,
82 STATE-ST.,

Sign of the "GOLDEN TEA KETTLE."

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR

The Champion of the World.

Hotel keepers, provision, fruit, fish dealers and others who are interested in a business that requires a large refrigerator, are particularly requested to examine the Davis patent. The cold, dry air maintained in "The Davis Refrigerator," with the astonishing small quantity of ice used, stamps it champion of the world. To be seen in running order at Gilbert & Sampson's, Sole Agents, 115 and 117 State-st.

GOODRIDGE, TENWINKLE & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, 126 North Desplaines-st.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

HOT AIR FURNACES

Economy!
Comfort!!
Convenience!!!

Our recent improvements enable us to say that our Furnaces will produce more heat than any other in use, and at a greater saving of fuel. Scientific gentlemen who have examined our new "Radiators," pronounce them SUPERIOR TO THE BEST IN USE.

HOT AIR PIPES,
Registers, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Call and examine them at our new location.

M. W. LESTER & SON,

15, 17 & 19 North State-st.

THE MAGEE
COOKING RANGE

Gives universal delight to all.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. W. LESTER & SON,
Sole Agents, 15, 17 & 19 North State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN PRODUCE COMMISSION business. One living in the country or having an extensive acquaintance desired. Advertiser has had experience, but has been out of the business for a few years. Address GENERAL JAMES, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A SENIOR ATTORNEY [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MARBLE QUARRY [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OFFICE WHICH [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 WITH GOOD [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL TAKE A PARTNER [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SPLENDID MER- [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—OR TO TRADE—A LOT OF SEW- [illegible]

FOR SALE—SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES— [illegible]

FOR SALE—KITCHEN STOVE, DISHES, CHAIRS [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ABOUT 4 YARDS [illegible]

LACE GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

TH. & G. MENDELSON'S,

109 STATE-ST.,

1,000 REAL LACE

PARASOL COVERS,

Ranging from $5 up to $100.

PARASOLS,

The Latest thing out.

Cotton & Marseilles Trimmings,

The Latest Novelties.

LACE GOODS,

Made Up, such as

Jabots, Ruffs, Beaux, Collars, &c.,

And a Full Stock of

Real Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Point Applique Laces.

ALSO THE

NEW GRAND DUCHESS.

DENTISTRY.

On Account of the Downward Tendency of Prices,

C. H. CRANDALL,

DENTIST,

102 Washington-st.,

Offers the following inducements to those in want of Dentistry:

Gold Filling, - - $1.00 to $4.00
Sets of Teeth, - $10.00 to $20.00
Extracting, per tooth, - - 50 cents

None but the Best Material and Workmen Employed,

Therefore all work will be considered perfect and warranted before leaving the office.

VITALIZED AIR GIVEN,

And Teeth Extracted Without Pain or Danger.

D. M. TOWNER,

DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st.,

Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each, - - 50c
Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25
Cheaper Sets, - - - $10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings, - - $2 to $4
Silver Fillings, - - - $1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE DELIVERED TO

Messrs. ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

Wholesale Druggists,

192 Lake-st., Chicago,

A LARGE INVOICE OF OUR

CALIFORNIA BRANDY,

A direct shipment from our Vineyards at PLACERVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

WE GUARANTEE this Brandy to be PERFECTLY PURE, AND FREE FROM ANY ADULTERATION WHATEVER, and, for its MEDICINAL VIRTUES, cannot be excelled.

We have made arrangements with the above firm, and shall keep them supplied with our PURE BRANDY, which we trust will receive the attention of the trade and the public generally.

J. W. FOSTER & SON,
Placerville, Cal.

RIVERSIDE REFECTORY.

RIVERSIDE.

"RIVERSIDE" REFECTORY!

NOW OPEN!

H. M. KINSLEY, Manager.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES visiting "Riverside" can leave on the C., B. & Q. R. R., on the track at the southwest corner of the Central Depot

AT 1:30 P. M.,

And get Dinner at the Refectory upon the arrival of the Train.

And can leave "Riverside" to return at 1:50, 3:27, 4:45 and 6:45 p. m., or they can leave Chicago at the same depot, (but on the regular C., B. & Q. track,)

AT 4:15 P. M.,

And if they choose, can get SUPPER AT THE REFECTORY, and leave "Riverside" to return at 6:00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS

At ONE-HALF PRICE, can be obtained only at the Ticket Office, at the north end of the Depot.

FOURTH OF JULY.

GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.

Great National Festival,

EXHIBITIONS AND DECORATIONS,

At Chicago, July 4, 5, and 6, 1870.

The undersigned, having made it a SPECIALTY for 20 years in various cities of getting up Fourth of July Celebrations, in the way of decorations of Flags, Banners, Transparencies, Balloon Ascensions, Balloon Weddings, Balloon Ascensions on Horseback, Triumphal Arches, Temple of Liberty, Splendid Display Fountains, Car of Liberty, Beautiful Illuminations, Transparencies, Torch-Light Processions, Parades, Tournaments, and Stupendous Exhibitions of Fireworks, [illegible] proposes to the citizens of CHICAGO that he propose getting up one of his unrivalled Festivals, and decorating the city in the most magnificent Holiday attire on the Fourth of July, providing sufficient encouragement is offered by the citizens in carrying out the enterprise. Look out for future advertisements and circulars, explanatory of the programme. [illegible]

Four smart, active canvassers wanted. Apply at Matteson House.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SPRING

MILLINERY

Goods on the West Side.

Selling at 50 per cent less than any other milliner in the city. Only one-half block from Randolph-st. bridge. [illegible] dry goods store.

S. T. WING.

SEWING MACHINES.

WORK FOR THE LADIES.

Ladies, if you want a first-class SEWING MACHINE, and a chance to pay for it in work done at home supplied by us, call at our salesrooms,

No. 148 South Clark-st., Room 1.

NICHOLS & MELCHERT.

HOTEL.

PERRY SPRINGS HOTEL,

Pike County, Ill. E. A. WATSON, Proprietor. Now open for guests, [illegible]

W. W. WATSON, Jr., 126 Washington-st.

CLOTHING.

STYLISH BUSINESS SUITS,

Of every color and quality, at

BELDING & CO.'S.

DRESS SUITS,

Equal to Custom Make, in the most desirable and fashionable colors, at

BELDING & CO.'S.

Splendid Assortment of

SPRING OVERSACKS,

AT

BELDING & CO.'S.

Youth's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING,

In great variety, at low prices, at

BELDING & CO.'S.

Full and complete assortment of

Furnishing Goods

AT

BELDING & CO.'S.

BELDING & CO.

Manufacture their entire stock of CLOTHING, and always aim to sell at the lowest living prices for GOOD, DESIRABLE GOODS.

French, English & Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres, manufactured to order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

G. T. BELDING & CO.,
96 & 98 RANDOLPH-ST.

NOTICE.

A. D. TITSWORTH

HAS REMOVED TO THE NEW

ARCADE BUILDING,

156 & 158 Clark-st.,

WHERE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING

WILL BE FOUND.

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

121 East Madison-st.

Gentlemen will effect a saving of at least 20 per cent by leaving their orders at the above address!

H. GRAHAM.

DRESS GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

112, 114 & 116 LAKE-ST.,

MONDAY, May 9, opens 10 Cases

PIQUES,

New and Desirable, from 20 cts. per yard.

5 CASES

WASH POPLINS,

Assorted Shades, at 18 cts. per yard.

2 Cases Extra Quality

SILK & WOOL PONGEES,

At 85 cts. per Yard.

THESE ARE BARGAINS.

The above goods are from AUCTION, and MARKED LOW.

Our sales the past week show what CHEAP PRICES will do.

I invite attention to our ENTIRE STOCK, which is MARKED CLOSE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 LAKE, and
20 WELLS-STS.,

CHICAGO.

Agents for Grey's Ferry and Kensington White Lead and Color Works, Puffer's Celebrated Soda Fountains, &c., &c.

CALL AND GET QUOTATIONS.

THOS. B. BRYAN,

Law Office, Bryan Hall.

In resuming, after five years of absence, the OFFICE practice of my profession, I will devote special attention

To the preparation of wills and settlement of estates;
To counselling as to the laws and the value of real estate;
To negotiating the amicable adjustment of difficulties between parties desirous of avoiding litigation.
Will NOT undertake the sale of property.

THOS. B. BRYAN,
Counsellor-at-Law.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell

Has removed his residence to 895 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Office, as before, 35 Madison-st., corner of Wabash-av.

SMITH & KOHLSAAT,

PROBATE LAWYERS.

After a long connection with the County Court we are now prepared to give special attention to Probate Business. Office No. 78 LaSalle-st., Room 9, opposite Court House.

JACOB L SCHUREMAN,

Marble and Granite Work,

Corner of Clark and Adams-sts.

GRUBB & MEYER,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

165 South Clark-st.

GEO. G. GRUBB. H. A. MEYER.

FARWELL, ELLSWORTH & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Causes, 128 Dearborn-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting according to law, will be held at the office of said company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, April 28, 1870.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.
DAVENPORT, April 28, 1870.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Desk Room in No. 16 Chamber of Commerce, Formerly occupied by Merchants' Insurance Company. Apply to HUSTON & WADE.

TO RENT.

The strictly first-class residence, No. 1121 Indiana-av. Contains 17 rooms, closets, etc. All modern improvements. Large lot, with first-class barn.

W. H. PHARE & CO., 127 Dearborn-st.

DOCKAGE.

I can furnish dockage for lumber, wood, coal, salt, or pig iron, by cargo or otherwise, at low rates. [illegible]

JAMES [illegible], 3 West Lake-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

[illegible] Wabash-av., corner Thirty-third-st.: 11 rooms; all modern improvements; $100 per month.

J. L. DAVIS, 128 Washington-st.

CLOTHING.

E. D. TERRY,

(FORMERLY PUTNAM'S,)

RANDOLPH 116 & 118 STREET,

SPRING

OVERCOATS

Business and Dress

SUITS!

The Public are solicited to examine our Immense Stock and Superb Assortment of Fashionable Clothing, at Prices that Defy Competition, at the

ONLY "ONE PRICE"

CLOTHING HOUSE

IN CHICAGO.

Every Garment MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus' Sons

Established PRINTERS 1840.

Office, 14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 244 to 248 Illinois Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON,

90 Washington-st.

MIRRORS.

CHAS. BRACHVOGEL,

141 Lake-st.,

Having just received a large importation of

HEAVY FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,

Of extra quality, direct from Europe, he begs to call the attention of those requiring PARLOR PIERS and MANTEL MIRRORS to his large and elegant stock in these goods, and also to the extra inducements he is now prepared to offer.

Having the largest stock in the city to choose from, parties cannot fail to get what will please them.

PARLOR PIERS, with consoling sets, made to order of any desired style or finish, in gilt or walnut and gilt. He has also received a large and choice selection of

French, German, and American Chromos, Engravings, Lithographs, &c.,

In great variety. First-class Oil Paintings sold on commission.

AUCTION SALES.

LAST CHANCE

TO BUY

GENUINE ITALIAN STATUARY

AT AUCTION.

SIG. L. TOPI, from Florence, Italy, is about to return, and will sell, on MONDAY, May 9, at 10 o'clock, the finest stock of real Italian Statuary ever offered before in Chicago, embracing many rare and valuable collections, among which will be found "Three Graces" after Canova, Greek Slaves, Shakspeare, and Milton, Dancing Girl, and many classical figures, Etruscan, Grecian, Roman, and Hebe Vases, Tazzas, Card Receivers, Centre-Piece Marble Ornaments. Also, some rich Bohemian Glass. Sale on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at

COLBY & WIRTS'

Auction Rooms, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION.

Crockery, Glassware, &c., at No. 128 West Randolph-st., MONDAY MORNING, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, the entire stock of fine Granite, China Glass, Bohemian, Fancy Ornaments, Castors, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c.

GEO. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.
REMOVAL.
VIRTUE & YORSTON,

PUBLISHERS

LONDON ART JOURNAL,

Have removed their Office to

104 & 106 East Madison-st.

Intelligent Agents wanted. Apply as above.

REMOVED

TO

142 South Clark-st., Cor. Madison,

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sales of Watches of all Kinds, Monday Evening, May 9th.

REMOVAL.

The subscribers,

General Commission Merchants,

And dealers in

CHEESE, &C.,

Having removed to 161 South Water-st., tender their thanks to their former patrons, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of their custom in the future.

DOW, MORAN & CO.

REMOVAL.

The JOLIET MOUND CO. have removed to their new Office and Yard, at the

Corner of Washington and Market-sts.

May 1, 1870.

REMOVAL.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., have removed from 88 Michigan-av., to their New Store, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

Dr. LEWIS has removed his dental office from his old office on Washington-st., to his residence, 304 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., and reduced his expenses.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. M. GROSS, M.D., Physician to women and children, has removed her office and residence to

470 Wabash-av.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily. Patients visited at their residences after 1 p. m.

MRS. JULIA DUNNING,

Artist in Water Colors and Teacher of Drawing and Painting, has removed from No. 13 Peck-court to

No. 5 Washington-st.

Paintings on exhibition every Saturday afternoon.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

HAVE REMOVED TO

90 Washington-st.,

Between Dearborn and Clark-sts., and will continue to extract teeth without pain. Also, will supply artificial teeth and all other dental work.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT,

Teacher of Italian and English Singing, [illegible] Opera House. Reception hours from [illegible]

SILKS AND LACES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

118 & 120 State-st.,

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

BLACK SILKS,

Of which they have a Fine Assortment of every Grade and quality, at prices guaranteed lower than they can be bought elsewhere.

Good Black Gros Grain, imported pure Silk, for $1.25 per yard.
Fine Black Cashmere Sublime Silks worth $6, for $4 per yard.
Very cheap Black Alpacas, of the most popular and best known brands, at less than market price. A good article for 25c per yard, and all higher grades in proportion.
Fine Lyons Roll Poplins, all colors, worth $1.50 per yard, for 90c.
Very cheap English Poplins in all the most desirable shades and mixtures.
A beautiful line of rich French Epinglines from $1 up.
Double fold Alpacas, spring shades, 25c.
New Ribbons, Sashes, Ties, Parasols, and Dress Trimmings.
1,000 Real Maltese Lace Collars for 25c each.
Job Lot of imitation Valen. Lace Collars, 15c each, worth 60c.
4-4 White French Piques 50c per yd.
Bargains in Table Linens and Housekeeping Goods.
Cheapest Paisley Shawls in the city.

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

WEST SIDERS

TAKE NOTICE

of the NEW HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, BRANCH OF BANGS BROS., COLES' BLOCK, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.

BARSTOW COOK,
BARSTOW SAMPLE COOK,
BARSTOW RANGE,
BARSTOW MEDAL RANGE,
BARSTOW UNION RANGE,
BARSTOW SUMMER RANGE,
BARSTOW LAUNDRY STOVE,
GAS STOVES,

Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Water Coolers, with a large assortment in Kitchen Furniture.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR DULUTH

And Intermediate Points.

The Propeller UNION will leave for Lake Superior Ports,

Monday, May 9, at 6 p. m.

Freight now being received at the Dock, No. 1 West Kinzie-st.

PLATT, THORN & MAYNARD.

FOR GREEN BAY.

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

TRUESDELL

WILL LEAVE

For Green Bay, Menominee, Peshtigo, and all intermediate ports, Tuesday evening, May 10, at 7 o'clock. Office and Docks below Rush-st. bridge.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sunday Excepted).

For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at........ 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at........ 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, at........ 10 p. m.
For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday, at.... 7 p. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

SASH BALANCE.

PARTIES

Looking for honorable and creditable business are invited to call and investigate the true merits of our

SASH BALANCE,

Which is now paying such immense profits and meeting with such universal favor. No better opening offered in the West for a safe and permanent business.

Garrison, Hallock & Woodbury,

PROPRIETORS,

Real Estate Dealers, 145 LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Subsistence Stores.

Room No. 26, Merchants' Ins. Co. Building.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., CHICAGO, Ill., May 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, May 13, 1870, for furnishing the following subsistence stores, viz:

[illegible]

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions hereinafter published.

Samples of all articles (except meat) must accompany bids.

Bids must state the time when stores can be delivered.

R. MACFEELY,
Bvt. Colonel and C. S. U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

Money Drawers.

Tucker's Improved Money-drawer is a sure protection against

THIEVES.

Every Drawer Warranted.
FOR SALE only at FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BAAL'S Scale Warerooms,

179 Lake-st.

FOR SALE,

Stock and fixtures of the Saloon and Billiard Hall [illegible] This a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire of proprietor.

R. EXCELL.

To Job Printers.

FOR SALE—A lot of second-hand Upper and Lower Cases. Apply at Counting Room, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Cheap, Planing Mill and Machinery; also, Sash and Door Machinery, for sale, with room and power to rent. Address PLANING MILL, Tribune office.

ELECTION NOTICE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA.

An election for 21 Directors from the Chicago Board of Trustees will take place on

Wednesday, May 11,

At the office of the Company, No. 19 Chamber of Commerce. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE.

As you have now moved into another house, you will need more Furniture. We have the largest stock of goods in the West. Our motto is, "Large Sales and Small Profits."

Don't buy until you get our prices and see our styles. Those who do not wish to pay large profits will do well to call.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

Goods delivered free of charge

10 Furniture Finishers wanted. Also, 4 Upholsterers.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,
10, 12, 14 & 16 CANAL-ST.

FURNITURE!

GILBERT & SAMPSON

Invite special attention to their immense Stock of

Rich and Medium Furniture

DRAPERIES, FRENCH PLATE

AND

Mantel Mirrors.

We have one of the largest and richest stocks of

Fine Furniture

to be found in any first-class establishment in the country. All of the latest and newest styles made. We particularly invite an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our goods are strictly first-class, and prices as low as the lowest.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Furniture, Etc.,

113 and 115 State-st.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY,

(Successors to F. Porter Thayer & Co. and Chas. Tobey,)

87, 89 & 91 State-st., Chicago.

Factory Nos. 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

Court-place rear of Opera House.

CITY LAUNDRY.

The finest work, improved facilities, moderate charges, called for and delivered free, corner of Madison and Desplaines. Orders solicited.

GO OR SEND TO

310 STATE-ST.

And have your washing done. Parcels called for and delivered without extra charge.

FLOUR.

50 CENTS

Per Barrel Saved

We allow our customers the cost of flour barrels by delivering in bags (bags to be returned by the driver) at 50 cents per barrel less than in barrels. Hotels, boarding houses and families can thus save 50 per cent on price of flour. Our flours made expressly for city retail trade, and warranted to give full satisfaction. Delivered free in all parts of the city. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills Flour Store, Madison-st. bridge.

TEAS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

R. H. COUNTISS,

GROCER AND TEA DEALER.

Large stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors on hand. Call and examine.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HEATER AND FILTER.

The best in the world for heating, taking lime and other impurity from water before using it in steam boiler. Parties wishing for further information will send to us for descriptive circular.

WILLIAMSON & DOUGHTY,
Lake City, Minnesota.

PERSONAL.

To Whom It May Concern.

All parties to whom I am indebted, and also those now indebted to me, will please call at my new office, Nos. 168 and 170 Adams-st., for settlement.

Chicago, May 7, 1870. R. BRIARD, M. D.

Good Pasture for Horses & Cattle.

Two miles north of city limits, 1¼ miles due west of Rosehill, on the North Branch; 120 acres upland grass, part heavy timbered, securing good shade and never-failing water. Leave orders by Mr. N. Morgan, on and at North Wells-st. Horses will be taken out to the pasture free of charge. JOHN BRAUNSTEIN, Prop'r.

Grand Opening

Of HENRY MATHIEW'S BEER HALL, at 139 South Clark-st., on Monday, May 9, 1870. On this occasion he will serve a splendid free lunch. Beer and lager beer from V. Blatz's Milwaukee brewery, and will continue to sell always a No. 1 article.

ELECTION.

The regular meeting of the members of the Fireman's Benevolent Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the Hall of the Association, No. 97 Dearborn-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, at 8 p. m. [illegible] Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Celebrated Beverage.

F. C. Carter's London Ginger Beer; also, superior Bottled Porter, for family use, $1 per dozen. Manufactory, 87 West Randolph-st.

SAFETY DEPOSIT.

Persons leaving the city for the summer months can find a place of deposit for their silverware or other valuables, at reasonable charges, with FIELD, KING & CO., in their large vaults connected with their office in the First National Bank Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.

General Job Office for Sale.

This is one of the best paying, most complete, and conveniently located Job Printing Offices in Chicago. [illegible] Address or call at MARDER, LUSE & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.

The lease and furniture of the best located and most profitable boarding house in the city. [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SEEDS.

SEED CORN!

We are now prepared to fill orders for prime Michigan Yellow Dent Corn, early variety; selected with care for seed. Price, $3 per bushel.

F. E. RESEROLE & CO., Seedsmen,
204 Lake-st. Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

A HOME

AT

Your Own Price.

DESIRABLE

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

ON THE GROUND,

On Monday, May 16.

This property is situated on the Northwestern Railroad, between Lincoln and Humboldt Parks, 34 blocks from the Court House, on Diversey, Franklin and Humboldt-avs. This ground is particularly desirable on account of its being higher than any location within the same distance of the business centre. Streets are made, and over 3,000 shade and ornamental trees are set out. It is convenient to cars and school, and will be positively sold to the highest bidders on the following easy terms:

One-fourth Cash; balance in equal payments in 4, 10 and 16 months.

A train of cars will leave Kinzie-st. Depot on the morning of sale, at 11 o'clock, and return at 1½ p. m.

TITLE PERFECT.

Good Warranty Deeds and Abstracts furnished to purchasers. Those wishing to attend the sale, call and get Free Tickets to go and return, at our office,

100 Madison-st., Room 5.

STOREY & ALLEN, Proprietors.

J. B. CHAMBERS,
Auctioneer.

RIVERSIDE!

A FINE INVESTMENT.

I have 20 Acres of the choicest Riverside Property for sale. Parties wishing to subdivide and improve will find this a fine opportunity. Address G. D. BEEBE, 66 Randolph-st

FOR SALE,

NEAR UNION PARK.

Lot 36 1-2 Feet Front.

Story and a Half House

All Modern Improvements, Cellar, Laundry Room, &c., &c.

599 Washington-st.

SNYDER & LEE,
METROPOLITAN BLOCK.

WANTED.

Being tired of paying exorbitant rents, I wish to purchase a neat, pleasantly located COTTAGE AND LOT, North or South Side, or Evanston or Hyde Park preferred. Will pay $300 to $400 cash, balance on good time. Any one having such property will please address DRY GOODS, Tribune office.

NORWOOD PARK.

Norwood Park is on high, rolling ground, has a clear bracing air, pure cold water, good sidewalks, 100-foot avenues, with 80-foot parks each side, set with trees, a good school, two churches, and offers the best home for the least money of any place within thirty minutes of Chicago. Call at our office. Make the short, delightful trip to Norwood Park, and see that all these things can there be secured.

SHELDON & CO.,
89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Park Side Homestead Association

Park Side is a station on the I. C. R. R., three blocks from the South Park. The lots of the Association are offered at $600 each, on the easy payments of $15 per month. [illegible]

CHEAP HOMES FOR SALE.

Small payment down, balance on long time. Located in the southwestern part of the city and suburbs. Those who wish a cheap home should call and see our list.

ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 122 Dearborn-st.

Residence at Hyde Park For Sale.

One large two-story brick house, with two or three 50-foot lots, as preferred, at $80 per foot. House worth $6,000. Small payments down, and long time given for balance. Fine location, near lake, north of Hyde Park depot, and on principal street. Possession given at once.

ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 122 Dearborn-st.

One Acre on Wilcox-st.,

Between Rockwell and California-sts., for sale this week cheap, and on good time.

SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, known as the firm of

KENNEY & SUMNER,

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Ira E. Kenney sells his interest to Henry A. Sumner. Full authority is hereby given to said Sumner exclusively, to settle the firm business, collect the firm assets, and pay the firm debts.

IRA E. KENNEY.
HENRY A. SUMNER.

May 2, 1870.

CARD.

The undersigned will continue the publishing and bookselling business at the old stand.

No. 110 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

H. A. SUMNER.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITNEY & KINGMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. H. Whitney retiring. All unsettled business of the firm will be settled by E. H. Whitney or D. Kingman.

E. H. WHITNEY.
D. KINGMAN.

CARD.

The undersigned will continue the Wool and Commission business at their old [illegible] where they will be pleased to see their old customers.

KINGMAN & WHITNEY.

Chicago, May 5.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of KANTZLER & DUNCAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. M. Kantzler assumes all liabilities of said firm, and will collect all debts due.

F. M. KANTZLER.
E. DUNCAN.

Chicago, May 6, 1870.

Notice of Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KANTZLER & CO., and will continue the cigar and tobacco business at the old stand, [illegible]

F. M. KANTZLER.
H. HARGIS.

Chicago, May 6, 1870.

DISSOLUTION AND REMOVAL

The firm of Hathaway & Robbins was dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1870, by mutual consent.

F. HATHAWAY.
W. ROBBINS.

Chicago, May 5, 1870.

The real estate and loan business will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 96 Washington-st. Office in the [illegible]

F. HATHAWAY.

Chicago, May 5, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of POWELL & MATHEWS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Joseph Mathews is authorized to collect all claims due and settle all liabilities of said firm.

JOHN POWELL.
JOSEPH MATHEWS.

Chicago, May 2, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Chicago, May 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of WOOD & STEVENS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. P. WOOD.
F. STEVENS.

Chicago, May 2, 1870.

JAPANESE GOODS.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. HAUGHEY,

33 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

SHADE TREES.

FOR SALE.

Shade Trees, Evergreens, and Shrubbery at 613 West Madison-st. All my work warranted two years.

A. R. POCKETT.

LAWN MOWER.

THE

LANDSCAPE

Still Ahead.

READ AND DECIDE.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1870.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO.:

Gentlemen—As to Lawn Mowers, I ran a HILL Machine last year, and CONDEMNED it. I have tried a LANDSCAPE this season with most entire success. My gardener cut two and a half acres yesterday after 1 o'clock, and I should like to see any lawn that beats mine. Let them blow, the LANDSCAPE IS ALL RIGHT.

O. W. BELDEN,
Firm Wm. Blair & Co.

STILL THEY COME.

BLUE ISLAND, May 7, 1870.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO.:

I have used your LANDSCAPE LAWN MOWER with good success on my grass plats, of UNCOMMONLY ROUGH GROUND, and where the grass was laden with old and decaying vegetation, and can recommend the Machine to any one. Yours Truly,

M. C. EAMES.

We are selling a large number of these machines, and have yet to hear the first complaint. We also have the best assortment of SEEDS in the West.

HOVEY & CO. 57 State-st.

HILL'S Lawn Mower.

THE CHAMPION MACHINE.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1870.

P. S. MESEROLE & CO., Agents Hill's Lawn Mower:

Gentlemen—The Hill's Lawn Mower I purchased of you gives me perfect satisfaction, and I confidently recommend it to all as a first-class machine, doing the work admirably.

HENRY H. ROSS,
Firm of Low Bros. & Co.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1870.

P. S. MESEROLE & CO., Chicago:

Gentlemen—I am using one of Hill's Lawn Mowers, and, without hesitation I can truly say it is the best and most efficient machine I have ever used.

CHAS. J. GILBERT,
Firm of Gilbert & Field.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1870.

P. S. MESEROLE & CO., Agents Hill's Lawn Mower:

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in saying that the Hill's Lawn Mower purchased of you has given me entire satisfaction, and you are at liberty to refer any one to me who may wish to get a Lawn Mower.

J. S. KIRK,
Firm of J. S. Kirk & Co.

How "Hill's" Machine Stands in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 4, 1870.

Messrs. P. S. MESEROLE & CO., Chicago:

Gentlemen—Please ship us, per C. & N. W. R. R., twenty-five (25) "Hill's" Lawn Mowers, and oblige

Yours, truly, GEO. B. KELLOGG & CO.

P. S. MESEROLE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Hill's Lawn Mower.

WAREHOUSE AND REPAIR SHOP.

204 LAKE-ST.

HILL'S LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured by Sawyer & Brewer, Hartford, Conn., and Williams & Co., London, E. C.

Hill's Patent Lawn Mower is the only first-class machine in this country and in Europe, to be the best Mower extant. [illegible]

P. S. MESEROLE & CO.

Western Office and Repair Shop, 204 Lake-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Powerful Mail Steamers

Sailing every Saturday

From QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails. [illegible]

FERD. S. WINSLOW.

FOR EUROPE!

Parties intending to go to Europe, are invited to call on the undersigned, General Agents for the

Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co. Guion Line.

The new, first-class iron steamers of this line, carry the United States Mail, and in regard to safety and comfort have no superior on the ocean.

We issue, at moderate terms,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

On most prominent Banks and Bankers abroad, available throughout the world.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.
BANKERS.

TO EUROPE.

The magnificent and powerful Clyde-built iron steamships of the

ANCHOR LINE

Are appointed to sail as under from New York.

Express Steamer every Saturday.
Extra Steamer every Wednesday.

Carrying passengers at very reasonable rates to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Cork, and all the chief cities of Europe. [illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO—Will clean windows without water.
SAPOLIO—Will clean paint, glass and earthenware, marble, floors, woodwork, &c., &c.
SAPOLIO—Will polish tin pails, brass, kettles, &c., &c.
SAPOLIO—Will polish knives, stair rods, giving a lustre equal to new articles.

Depot, No. 211 Washington-st., New York. Branch, 20 Oxford-st., London, England.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED

[illegible]

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT.

[illegible]

TO BUSINESS MEN.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BALMORALS,

Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters,

AT AUCTION.

BY CATALOGUE.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On TUESDAY, May 10, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

The stock comprises a fine and desirable line of goods.

LARGE STOCK,

Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Carpet Linings, Cocoa Carpet, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

No. 631 Michigan-av.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Rich Rosewood Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Knabe Piano Forte, Horses, Carriage &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the residence of E. FRANKENTHAL, Esq., No. 631 Michigan-av., corner of Fifteenth-st.

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Alpacas, Merinos, Lawns, French Plaids, Prints, Piques, Hosiery, Gloves, and Ready-made Clothing

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on THURSDAY, May 12, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Sale commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

and continue until all is sold.

90 Residence Lots--West Side.

These lots are between Western, Polk, Reuben, and Harrison streets, and are in blocks [illegible]

Three 2-Story Dwelling Houses

With lots 25 feet front by 125 deep, on same block. Also,

192 Residence Lots--South Side,

[illegible]

The Title to the above Property is Perfect.

Full warrantee deeds given. Terms—one-third cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent. For particulars see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE.

85 Randolph-st.

Tuesday, May 10th, a. m.,

FURNITURE

AND

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Sideboards, Washstands, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Cook Stoves, Carpets, and every thing in the household line.

AUCTION SALES

Every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m.,

OF ALL KINDS OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

New and Second-Hand.

J. H. PIKE, 85 Randolph-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale

OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, &c.,

Open and Covered Buggies, and Harness, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer at Auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 9½ a. m., a large assortment of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods, Pocket Books, Suspenders, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

Attention is particularly called to a large lot of LINEN and COTTON THREADS, and PRINTED MOHAIRS.

Great Trade Sale

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

On WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 9½ a. m., by

GEO. P. GORE, & CO.,
22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as it will include SAMPLE LOTS from many of the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE COUNTRY. Catalogues ready Tuesday.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

POOL'S GARDEN,

914 West Lake-st.

THE FINEST COLLECTION

IN THE WEST.

FINANCIAL.

UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

Savings Bank,

133 DEARBORN-ST., northeast corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. K. McALLISTER, JAMES LONGLEY,
JAMES WARD, S. W. RAWSON,
E. F. PULSIFER, JOHN SURBLER,
J. H. PEARSON.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evening from 6 to 8.

Receive deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 and pay 6 per cent interest per annum.

MONEY TO PAY TAXES,

TO TURN CORNERS,

To buy Rents, Mortgages, Claims in Probate or of Heirs, and to Carry any Legitimate Trade.

Loans made to such as can pay in monthly instalments.

R. K. SWIFT & D. G. HAMILTON, Trustees, 135 South Clark-st.

J. H. STEAD & CO.,

49 LaSalle-St.,

Have money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at current rates. Can also make a few smaller loans.

Money Loaned

On Real Estate, at 9 per cent.

Mortgages and short paper bought.
ALDERSON & SINCLAIR, Loan Brokers, 128 Madison-st.

$3,000 OR $6,000 TO LOAN,

On City Property, 3 or 5 Years.

ENOS AYRES,
NO. 7, 90 CLARK-ST.

$12,000 TO LOAN

ON CHOICE SECURITIES, FOR SHORT TIME.

E. P. DOWNING & CO.,
126 Dearborn-st.

PURCHASE MONEY

Mortgages (Chicago Property) wanted. Cash in hand.

SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

SCOTCH PIG IRON,

First Importation of the Season,

EX BARK CAMBRIA,

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PLATT, THORN & MAYNARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.......... Managers

Monday Evening, May 9.

GRAND PRESS TESTIMONIAL

TO

MR. C. D. HESS,

When the following incomparably STRONG BILL OF ATTRACTIONS will be presented, commencing at 8 o'clock, with Mrs. Chanfrau's inimitable comedy of

THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,

With Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. J. G. Fryer, Mrs. Henry Lindley, and Mrs. Howard Rogers, in the cast. Then the following volunteered:

[illegible]

POCAHONTAS,

[illegible]

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The whole band having kindly tendered their services, in compliment to Mr. Hess, they will, at the close of the performance of the Dearborn Theatre, proceed to the Opera House [illegible]

Admirable Parlor Repertoire,

[illegible]

JUMBO JUM'S COLLEGE.

MANNING, KEMBLE, and COTTON.

ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, May 9, 1870,

LOCATION—On Lake Park, foot of Randolph-st.

FOREPAUGH'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND

GIGANTIC CIRCUS,

In Two Separate Tents.

One Ticket Admits to Both.

Exhibitions will be given EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Exhibitions of the Animals will be given WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY FORENOONS, from 10 to 12, at which time the THIRTY DENS OF ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN FULL VIEW OF THE SPECTATORS, one of the GRANDEST SIGHTS EVER SEEN.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager.

The Novelty of the French Capital.

A GENUINE PARISIAN SENSATION.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9th, [illegible]

THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS; OR, THE DRESSMAKER OF SAINT ANTOINE.

With a Great Cast!

New and Realistic Scenery!

And Elaborate Appointments!

Prologue:

THE QUAI D'AUSTERLITZ—a Drunken Rag-Picker—ROBBERY AND MURDER.

ACT I—THE INFANTICIDE.
ACT II—BARON AND RAG-PICKER.
ACT III—DEATH BY THE EXECUTIONER—Retributive Justice at Last.

Monday, May 9th, for the GRAND MATINEE at 2, the great Ledger Drama,

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW,

And the laughable farce

THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Monday, May 16th,

BENEFIT OF MRS. D. R. ALLEN.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MAY 12th to 14th.

GRAND OPERA.

STRADELLA,

BY THE

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR.

Grand Chorus of Over 100 Voices,

WITH AN

Orchestra of 60 Pieces.

Under the leadership of HANS BALATKA.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats 50c extra; to be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, at the Music Store of MOLTER & WURLITZER, 117 Randolph-st., under the Museum. Family Circle 50c.

FARWELL HALL.

PATTI'S FAREWELL.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the world-renowned Cantatrice, Mlle. CARLOTTA

PATTI,

Fresh from her brilliant Concert and Operatic triumphs in New York Academy of Music, [illegible]

Two Grand Farewell Patti Concerts

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, and THURSDAY, May 12, at 8 p. m.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET.

[illegible]

S. N. RHYS.

[illegible]

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT CHARACTERIZER OF THE AGE,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,

[illegible]

SAM.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

DYE WORKS.

DYE TO LIVE, AND LIVE TO DYE.

[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail.......2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on weekly subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1870.

MODEL JOURNALISM.

As journalists, we are, of course, expected to stand by our order, and as American citizens—though we should have mentioned that first—we are naturally and necessarily proud of everything that belongs to, and happens in, the great metropolis, New York. Its municipal government is our boast; we hug ourselves every day of our lives in self-gratulation that we belong to the same order of beings as her irreproachable politicians; though we are not lawyers, we are inexpressibly proud of a bar that is an honor to the country and the age; and, as to the ermine of her Judges, we know of no comparison that will do justice to its whiteness. These are generalities, and our feelings in regard to them are common to all who belong to the Great Republic, which stretches from the rising to the setting sun, and from the hyperborean region of Alaska's ice-bound coast to the orange groves and summer seas of St. Domingo—or very near it. But, when we come down to newspapers, "our foot is on our native heath," and we have that fellow-feeling which makes all journalism kin. In the New York editorial college, we recognize our teachers and our masters. There are editors here, and editors there; but the real article is not to be found, in all its full proportions, off Manhattan Island. What "to be born in the purple" was in the Roman Empire, so to be a New York journalist is to the journalism of all the world beside. That noble creature has no peer. He is wise, he is virtuous, he is strong, he is famous in himself, and the cause of fame in others, and he is altogether lovely. Society could not exist without him; government would go to pieces without him; civilization would come to an immediate and disastrous end should he cease to exist, and even creation would probably have to be begun over again. Great as New York is, its editor is its pivot. It rises in the morning to read the morning journal; it revolves around it all day; and it goes to sleep at night to renew its strength to read it again the next morning. Should there be no New York journal, there would be no New York. It cares for nothing and thinks of nothing but its editor. In him it lives, moves, and has its being. His loves and his hates, his incomings and outgoings, his thoughts and his fancies, what he does and what he says are the only things that concern the great metropolis, and he is very careful that it has enough of them. It is always watching for the arrival of the new one that comes into town with his worldly possessions tied up in a cotton handkerchief hung upon a stick over his shoulder; or the old one going out with the Mayor and corporation for his pall-bearers. Men in the rural districts who run newspapers have only to watch the great exemplar and, at such humble distance as he can, copy his manners and his morals, try to seize something of his importance, to achieve something of his influence, and to share the light of his professional greatness.

At any rate, such is the New York editor's estimate of himself, of his own place, and of his own importance. There is no news that is not in his paper; there is nothing in the paper that is of any consequence but his own personality; and everything else beside sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with his quarrels and what each thinks of the other. When A says, "I will skin those damned skunks alive," he expects an eager public will rush eagerly next morning for his journal to witness the skinning. B. searches through the files of some forgotten newspaper, issued a quarter of a century ago, to find a retraction of a libel, made nobody knows under what circumstances, to prove that C. is to-day a malicious libeller and deserving of the Penitentiary, and he believes the public is intensely interested in this statement. C. replies that he shall kick B. on sight for his insolence, and he has no doubt that the streets are thronged and alive with expectation at that expected sight. D. declares that E. is a thief, and E. retorts that D. is a pirate, that he is the keeper of a house of prostitution, and that he is also a chamber-pot. And both believe that men hold their breaths, and wonder what will come of it all. F. denounces G. as a hypocrite and a free-lover, and G. replies that F. is a liar, a wicked, malicious, and wilful liar, and a villain of the darkest, deepest, most damnable hue. One inevitably recalls the story of the brother in the prayer-meeting, who, when called upon to relate his experience, declared that he had nothing to say, except to add his testimony to the truth of that of the brother who had just taken his seat, and who had confessed himself to be the vilest of sinners. He had known that brother all his life, and he always knew he was a thief, a cheat, and a liar and he was glad to hear his frank confession. But we have not the same faith in the acknowledgments or the accusations of our New York brethren. We believe—we might say we know—that they are not, collectively, so wise, or so good, or so powerful as they appear to themselves to be; or that they are, individually, so bad as they paint each other. There are among them upstarts and pretenders, who stick at nothing for place or notoriety; and there are among them older men who are by no means saints or sages. On the whole, they are about of the average of their fellow-citizens, and the mistake they make is in putting a false estimate upon themselves and their position. The editor is, on the whole, quite a respectable man and useful member of society, if he conducts himself properly, and does not unnecessarily make an ass of himself. But he certainly does the last, and commits an unpardonable blunder, when he so exalteth himself as to suppose the public care a sixpence about his personal importance, or are, in the least, interested in his personal squabbles. The personality with which the New York journals are just now full is no part of true journalism, and these men, however much the public may be amused, are bringing themselves and their profession into deserved contempt among thinking people by this indulgence of their bad temper, and this airing of their inordinate vanity. They make the great mistake of supposing notoriety to be fame, and publicity to be influence—of supposing, because they can print any day what they think and feel, and bring it before the eyes of the public, that, therefore, it must necessarily be important in itself, and of immense public interest. They may be sure that the public, in the long run, estimate men and things at about their true value, and that this prostitution of the function of journalism to the petty quarrels and overweening vanity of men who so misunderstand their positions is one of the fruitful causes of the want of the legitimate influence of the press, and of the contempt with which so many people regard it.

The learned theological effort made by Counsellor Graham to prevent Mr. Junius Henri Browne from testifying, on the ground of religious deficiencies, may have had a subtle element of cunning in it, adapted to the understanding of a portion of the jury. We suppose that the impression which the counsellor meant to convey when Richardson's friend came upon the stand was, that, being Richardson's friend, he was, of course, one of the supposed infidel, Fourierite, free-love, home-destroying, wife-devouring enemies of the sanctity of the domestic hearth, with whom he has endeavored to associate Richardson throughout the trial. The examination, however, merely revealed the fact that Mr. Browne doubted the plenary inspiration of the whole Scriptures, believing in the inspiration of part and rejecting part, as he would judge of other books. Of course, if, in a land of religious and intellectual freedom, the belief in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures should be made the condition of being permitted to testify in a court of justice, we could not be surprised if, in a Catholic country, a belief in the Pope's infallibility should be insisted upon. Such efforts are chiefly valuable in exciting our gratitude that the age of religious exclusion and persecution is past.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council will have to elect, at some meeting during the month of May, five members of the Board of Education. We have pointed out the fact that four out of the five members who are seeking re-election, have been the active agents of the policy of squandering the public money upon mammoth buildings, in remote localities to the neglect of the pressing want of small school houses in convenient districts where they were needed. We have shown that, with the $500,000 borrowed in 1867, there might have been erected twenty substantial school buildings, each capable of seating 720 children, or 14,400 children; that, instead of this, the board built five four-story buildings capable of seating 945 children each, spending nearly, if not quite, $100,000 on heating apparatus alone. One, at least, of these new buildings is in such a wretched condition that if, not unsafe, it requires extensive refitting and repairs, and we have the general statement that it has been necessary to overhaul, repair, and strengthen the roofs of several others. The Board of Education tore down one school building, capable of seating 800 children, and expended $60,000 in building another, capable of seating 945. The Legislature has authorized another loan of $500,000. We have insisted that before a Common Council, elected by the people to reform existing abuses, re-elects men who have thus squandered the public money, there should be an investigation, and an official exhibit of what was done with the $500,000, and what there is to show for it. We do not know that there is any special license to waste the public funds in the building of school houses, or that the Board of Education enjoy any immunity from investigation, or that, if they have been guilty of misconduct, their proceedings should not be inquired into. These men have spent half a million dollars, and, there being half a million more to spend, they naturally desire to be re-elected.

The responsibility is now with the Common Council. If they re-elect these members, without any investigation of their official conduct, then the Common Council assumes responsibility for their acts. This is the first opportunity the Council has had to carry into execution its promises and pledges of reform, and, if it re-elects these men, it may as well abandon all pretence of reform, and acknowledge itself a fraud upon the people who elected it. If it re-elects these men, then it will advertise itself to the public to be as worthless as its predecessors, and equally unable to resist the demands of any ring having the expenditure of any considerable amount of the public money. If that be the character of the Common Council, and the public have again been swindled, the fact may as well be disclosed now as at any other time. The poor, reviled Board of Supervisors, which came into office with every mark of public opprobrium upon it, has redeemed itself in an honorable and unexpected manner, and stands before the community to-day in a far better light than the Common Council. It remains to be seen whether this contrast is to be continued and intensified in the future, or whether the Council will yet fulfil the just expectations of the people who elected it.

GIN AND MILK.

On the 11th of April, the Rev. C. B. Smythe, of the United Presbyterian Church of New York city, preached a sermon, in which he advocated the justice of the Mosaic punishment for adultery. The sermon having been previously advertised, there were a number of reporters present. After the sermon, the reverend gentleman asked the reporters to dine with him, and he took them for that purpose to a restaurant where liquor was sold. At dinner, Mr. Smythe asked the reporters, "What will you have?" One called for ale, and Mr. Smythe, being very much exhausted, and feeling in need of a stimulant, ordered for himself a mixture of gin and milk. That being something new, some of the reporters tried the same decoction. Mr. Smythe had no money about him, and did not pay the bill for some days after, but he sent his son to the newspaper offices to help the reporters write out the sermon.

For this conduct—that is to say, for going to a restaurant and inducing the barkeeper and proprietor to break the Sabbath and the Excise law; for drinking the gin and milk, and for inducing others to do so, and for sending his son to do work on Sunday—Mr. Smythe has been tried, found guilty, and severely censured by a synod of his brethren. The offence of the Sunday repast was aggravated, because no blessing was asked at the table.

The trial brought to light some moral distinctions which are curious to laymen. For instance, Mr. Smythe urged, as a defence, that, though not a graduated physician, he had medical knowledge enough to enable him to prescribe for himself and his family, and that he could always tell whether his own condition required a pill or a dram; that, on this occasion, he ordered gin and milk because his medical knowledge told him that that was what he wanted at that time, and that, though Paul discountenanced the use of wine generally, he nevertheless wrote to Timothy to use it for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities.

The Board of Inquisitors (this is their official designation), in their examination of the case, thought the Sabbath violation was somewhat mitigated because Mr. Smythe did not pay for the gin and milk on that day, but deferred it to some days after. If this rule be a sound one, we suppose his guilt would have been still further reduced had he not paid for it at all. It will be consoling to those who, from necessity or otherwise, have to traffic on a Sunday, to know that non-payment for the goods purchased lessens the crime. In this case, it was fortunate, perhaps, for Mr. Smythe that he had no money with him, else he might have paid his bill, and the offence would have been complete.

The contribution of Mr. Smythe to medical experience may prove valuable. For cases of exhaustion, after the delivery of a sermon on an exciting topic, gin and milk is pronounced by Mr. Smythe a sure cure. When clergymen or congregations are reduced by preaching to a state of exhaustion, it is well to know that an orthodox remedy has been discovered. Gin is obtained from rye and juniper berries. In substance it is very little different from whiskey, save in the flavor which is given to it. The juniper is used to give it that peculiar terebinthine odor and flavor which commend it to so large a class of drinkers. It may be well to warn persons inclined to adopt the remedy that there is no article of spirits so generally and so vilely adulterated as gin. Mr. Smythe confessed his guilt as to the violation of the Sabbath, denied it as to any improper use of the gin, and was censured as a Sabbath-breaker. He promised to do so no more, and was continued in the ministry.

The Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 82 to 28, has rescinded its action in reference to submitting the question of woman suffrage to the existing electors of the State. We regret that they have taken "the back track" in this manner, because it would be useful to know exactly how much strength the movement has at the present time. No harm can come from submitting the question to the male voters, and no other method of ascertaining their opinions in the aggregate is available. The vote taken would also, in some measure, reveal the opinions of the women themselves on the subject, because most husbands are willing to entrust their wives with the right of suffrage, if they really want it; while the number of "tyrants" who are not willing to do so on any terms is probably balanced by those under strict petticoat government, who wouldn't dare to refuse if they wanted to. It is safe to assume, notwithstanding the brilliant example of Wyoming, on the one hand, and the remarkable vote in the British House of Commons, on the other, that Illinois is not prepared for woman suffrage. Hence the only effect of the vote would be to disclose the numerical strength of its friends, without causing any change in our system of government.

The real and only question to be discussed in this woman suffrage debate is whether the right of voting, if extended to the female sex, would cure any of the existing evils of society. Any theory based upon *natural rights* must give the ballot to all human beings of mature age and sound mind. It is impossible to suppose that a boy is born with any more natural rights than a girl. The accident of sex cannot add to or take from the abstract rights of the child, or of the future man or woman. No father desires that his daughter shall have fewer rights than his son—using the word "rights" in the sense of freedom to employ one's natural or acquired abilities to the best advantage in a lawful manner—nor has the world any interest in denying itself the best use of any ability that is born into it, whether its possessor be male or female. The Queens of England have been at least equal to the Kings, and, on the average, less mischievous. But it is not necessary to inquire whether women, generally, possess less intellectual endowments than men. It will be conceded that Miss Martineau possesses higher qualifications for the suffrage than James Fisk, Jr., and that Mrs. Stanton is better endowed with the power to discriminate between good and evil than the average constituent of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina.

For these, among other reasons, it is unsafe to say that the action of the Illinois Convention concludes anything. It postpones, perhaps, but cannot prevent, at some future time, a vote of the people on this question.

There is an ordinance pending before the Common Council for the appointment of an Inspector of Gas Meters. The bill proposes to appoint an officer, who shall inspect all the gas meters in Chicago, and receive a fee of $1 for each meter. This fee looks like a moderate one, and perhaps it would be, if there were but one meter a day to be examined. But, there being 25,000 gas meters in Chicago, the money feature assumes very considerable proportions. The allegation is that gas meters are generally fast, and that, therefore, the public pay for more gas than they consume. On the other hand, the gas companies insist that the meters are generally slow. This ordinance provides for a compulsory examination of all meters by a public officer, the fees to be paid by the parties in fault. If the meter be too slow, it is to be made faster, and the householder has to pay for the examination. If the meter be too fast, then the gas company is to pay the fee, but the officer is to get his dollar for each meter examined, and it is to be made his duty to examine them all. This is a fat take for somebody. Counting 300 working days in a year, it will take the Inspector, supposing he inspects eighty-three meters a day, one year to do them all. This will pay him $83 a day.

We object to any such compulsory and unnecessary tax. That there are gas meters which are fast, and others which are slow, is very probable. The city is largely interested in the meters by which the consumption of gas in the street lamps and in the tunnel, and the public buildings, is computed. All these public meters ought to be tested from time to time and kept in order. The city, perhaps, would find it economical to appoint a competent officer to inspect these meters, and, generally, to keep them in order. The city might then license, as it does sewer-builders, a number of competent persons, to whom any citizen might apply to have his gas meter examined and tested, and whose decision should be made binding upon the gas company. A proper limit should be placed to the charge for such work, and, in all cases where the meter is too fast, the gas company should pay the cost of inspection and repair. This will secure substantial justice to all, and will leave it optional with every citizen to have his meter tested or not. It, of course, destroys the fat office contemplated by the ordinance; but it avoids the levy of a direct tax of $25,000. If the ordinance can be amended in these particulars it would, perhaps, be advisable to pass it; but, in its present shape, it is both useless and oppressive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Half a million of Texas cattle will probably be driven to Kansas this year.

—Washington has a sign bearing the words "Dressmaker to Her Honor the Presidentess."

—A single tree in Kentucky has been the gallows of four victims of lynch law during the last twelve months.

—Almost all the rum made in the United States is distilled in Massachusetts.

—The Speaker's chair of the House of Delegates, Richmond, destroyed at the recent disaster, bore the British coat of arms, and was used in the House of Burgesses when Virginia was an English Colony.

—A Philadelphia blind man recovered his sight remarkably when a passing policeman offered to drop a brick in his cap. "No yer don't," said he, and was arrested.

—A Georgia railroad conductor was dismayed the other day in finding on his train a family of eight, every one of whom was an idiot, and did not know whither they were going or whence they came from. He relieved himself from the embarrassment by putting them off the train.

—The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* says: "Yesterday a cautious young man drove his team alongside of a car loaded with lumber standing on the railroad track at Somerville, and preparatory to loading his wagon tied his horses to an empty coal car that stood in front of them. In a few minutes, while he was busy about the wagon, a locomotive was backed up and the car to which the horses were tied hooked on. The car started and so did the horses—after it. But for the weakness of the harness, which fortunately broke, the noble steeds would probably have made the fastest time—either dead or alive—on record."

—Hereafter none but Bostonians to the manner born are to be allowed to grind hand-organs or to vend apples or peanuts in the streets of Boston. This arrangement, we are told, is "to prevent New York city and other places from filling up with organ-grinders" the sacred Hub, and to enable "regular fruit dealers, who have shops, where they may feel that their business is injured by those persons who have no rents, &c., to pay, to have the obstacle removed."

—The Australian preserved meat imported into England has, it is asserted, hitherto proved an unsuccessful experiment, as people will not touch the strange food, preferring to go without food altogether rather than taste an untried dish. The importation of live cattle from Brazil has, therefore, been attempted, and the River Platte Company has recently sent 500 oxen, which arrived in good order at Falmouth.

PERSONAL.

A New York paper declares that the body of Lola Montez has been stolen from her grave in Greenwood.

—Florence, the comedian, has a trouble in his throat, and has decided to retire from the stage.

—The gun with which John Brown was armed at Harper's Ferry is now in New York for sale.

—The Prince of Orange, who is reported engaged to Princess Louise, of England, is almost as fast and gay as the Prince of Wales.

—Governor Morton, of Indiana, is a permanent invalid. He walks with a cane in each hand, and addresses the Senate while seated in his chair.

—The Duke de Montpensier, who killed Henri de Bourbon, is coming to America.

—An unpleasant female is Mrs. Turner, of Sacramento, Cal. Her husband one day took another woman out riding, and Mrs. Turner met him as he returned from the livery stable, and cut him under the right side of the neck so severely that he died in a few minutes.

—Louis Jennings, a former correspondent of the London *Times*, husband of the actress, Madeline Henriques, and the supposed author of the article in the New York *Times* on Mrs. Calhoun, succeeds Mr. Sheppard as managing editor of that journal.

—John Russell Young's new paper, the *Standard*, says that, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley's late card defending the memory of Richardson dead, no one had so severely criticised Richardson living as had Mr. Greeley; and Richardson felt this so keenly that, at the time of his death, he was meditating retirement from all interest in the *Tribune*.

—While Richard Cobden was in the United States he visited an Illinois farmer who owned twenty thousand acres, who told the eminent English statesman, while entertaining him with some fine peach brandy, that he had laid away two hundred barrels of it for old age. "Certainly," as the great advocate of free trade remarked, "a most extraordinary provision for his declining years."

—Franklin Peale died in Philadelphia, on the 4th, aged 75 years. He was son of Charles Wilson Peale, the founder of Peale's Museum, and celebrated as a portrait painter, as was also his elder brother, Rembrandt, who died about ten years ago. In 1833 Mr. Peale was appointed to the position of Assistant Assayer in the United States Mint, Philadelphia. Shortly after receiving his appointment he was sent on an official visit to Europe by the government, to study the working of the mints in the different countries of the world. Nearly two years were devoted to this task, and when Mr. Peale returned to this country he had gathered much information upon the methods of coinage which was of value, as well as elaborate drawings of the improved machinery in use in the mints at Paris and London. As the result of his travels abroad, numerous improvements were introduced into our mint and found of such permanent value that they are still in vogue. Mr. Peale remained in connection with the mint till 1854, filling in succession the positions of Assistant Assayer, Melter and Refiner, and Chief Coiner.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a notice of Burke's Peerage, gives the following account of the origin of some of the noble families of England: "The founders of the families of some of the present Earls of Essex and Craven were William Capel, a draper, and William Craven, a tailor. The modern Dukes of Northumberland derive their male descent from Hugh Smithson, an apothecary, and the modern Earls of Warwick from William Greville, a wool-stapler. The Earls of Dartmouth, Radnor, Ducie, Pomfret, Tankerville, and Coventry, are descended from a skinner, a silk worker, a tailor, a [illegible] and a mercer. The ancestors of the two latter from mercers. The [illegible] the Earls of Dudley and [illegible] were [illegible] and goldsmiths, and those of the Duke of Leeds, the Earls of Cowper, Fitzwilliam, and Darnley, Lords Dormer, Leigh, Hill, Dacre, Willoughby de Broke, and Carrington, were all traders in one way or another. Lord Ashburton, Lord [illegible] and Lord Wolverton, are [illegible] of merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, who have been raised to the Peerage."

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

May

Regarded as a Nuisance

Horse Cars.

Drivers vs. Passengers.

Skirts.

An Impending Conflict.

Amusements.

Review of the Week.

CHICAGO, May 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is my deliberate opinion that the poets have perpetrated a gross slander upon March and April in painting them as fickle months, and crowning May with garlands as the rosy goddess of the spring. Here are the doves flying about, the birds chirping on the branches, the trees budding out, the flowers shooting their green promises above the grass, and May doing her best to prevent it all; one day tempting them with warm gales from the south and delicious sunlight, the next day smiting them with cold northern blasts, and with chills which belong to the late November; coaxing a bud to open in the morning, with all manner of sweet, alluring promises, beating it with rain in the afternoon, and thundering at it all night; dallying with the tender leaves with all its southern sweetness and perfume one minute, and the next whisking about and pelting them with all its Northern rage. The other morning a bluebird, perched among the velvet leaves of a maple, sung to me an exultant strain, and half an hour later he was flying about in utter despair to escape the sharp rain with which May was pelting him. It was only a few days ago that May painted the lake with alternate bands of blue, green, and purple, touching up each band with high lights of white on the crests of the little dancing waves, as if the whole lake was in laughter, and framing it in the extreme southeast with a salvage of mirage. Yesterday the same lake was black in the face with the rage of winter, and tumbled and flung itself upon the beach, showing its white teeth, champing up the pebbles and singing an elegy for some sailor clinging to a shattered mast; for some white, upturned face, with staring eyes, looking into the unpitying heavens.

If I were poet or painter I would draw this merry month of May as a coquette, holding in her white hands rosebuds and dogwood; with one foot lightly brushing the grass, and the other crushing the violets into the earth; with her temples crowned with purple lilacs and broken rose sprays; with a flight of sparrows in the air, and a dead robin at her feet; with frolicking zephyrs and furious blasts following in her train; with a face alternating between smile and frown; with a sky, beautifully blue in its nearness, and slashed with lightning in the black distance.

Fie upon this month of May, that doesn't know her own mind a minute at a time! Where are her May-poles and May Queens? Where is the arbutus which once breathed its perfume through her lengthening days? Where are the troops of maidens clothed all in white, and garlanded with flowers? Where are the bluebirds and robins which used to give us the first bars of the year's symphony? Fancy a delicate May Queen reposing gracefully under the trees, at this season, in the morning, and going home before night with drabbled skirts and wet garlands and a cold in her head, with prospects of rheumatism and neuralgia, and back-ache all summer. Why, there isn't a bull-frog in the pool who dares to raise his head above water to croak at the dragon flies shooting about among the rushes! There is no redeeming feature in this miserable month. It is fickle and uncertain, carrying in her inconstant face the worst features of winter and the meanest indications of summer. It is the month which breaks up every household and fills the streets full of the cracked and smashed Lares and Penates seeking new houses. It is the month which makes *Paterfamilias* swear and growl from sunrise to sunset. It is the month which makes *Materfamilias* frowsy, [illegible] and the *Pater* all awry as to her back hair. It is the month which finds the pier glass smashed by the legs of the cooking stove; the piano, legs upward with stove pipes in its bowels; the bronze ornaments soaking in the wash-tubs; the favorite painting transfixed with the carving knife; the Venus di Milo, with her nose knocked off; the vinegar jug emptied into the sugar firkin, and the contents of the molasses cask dribbling through the family wardrobe. It is the month which sees the lord and master of the household fleeing from the mop and scrubbing brush at home to the whitewasher, and plasterer, and calsominer in his office, nowhere finding rest for the soles of his weary feet. It is the month in which women get their rights, and, standing erect in the midst of wash pails, and dust brushes, and smoking chimneys, and red-armed dirty washerwomen, put the Tyrant Man to flight or starve him into submission with boiled corn beef on Monday, girdling a whole week with the horrors of hash. It is the month of the Dark Day. It is the month which killed four of the grandest men who ever lived—Humboldt, Cuvier, Columbus and Lafayette. It is the month which burned poor Joan of Arc and slaughtered Charlotte Bronte, brightest and best of womanhood.

But, then, the inconstancy of this miserable month is no excuse for horse-car drivers. I have yet to ascertain the reason why he is autocrat of all the Russias. A man on the street, in his individual capacity, can take care of himself against all comers, and is as good as any other man, but the moment he gets into a one-horse-car, with seven others on a side, he is bound body and soul to the caprices of the driver. I am willing to acknowledge that his position is a sinecure. A man who has to look after his horse, look after passengers, tend his brake, make change, and answer a thousand and one questions, has enough to do; but this does not give him any right to impose upon the victims bundled like sheep in the box which he is driving. Because some mean, small-souled passenger won't pay his fare, he has no right to keep a whole car load waiting in the street. The nuisances of these one-horse cars are numerous enough, in all conscience, without adding to them the impositions and insults of drivers. For instance, on Friday night, after 11 o'clock, an Indiana avenue car was kept standing on the street full ten minutes because the driver imagined some one hadn't paid his fare. Let the driver go in and find his man and put him off the car in such a case. If he can't find him, let him go on with his wagon. He doesn't accomplish anything by waiting, except to use up his time, which is good for nothing, and the time of his passengers, which is more valuable than that of all the car-drivers in the city. It is time these drivers learned that passengers have some rights which they are bound to respect. What matters it to A, B, and C whether D has paid his fare or not? They have paid to be taken home, and it is the driver's business to do it, irrespective of D. If the City Railroad Company expect passengers to be their own conductors they must expect to get swindled, but this does not give them any right to impose upon their patrons who pay their fares. There is a limit beyond which, etc., and if this practice of delaying passengers is persisted in much longer, there will come a time very shortly when the drivers will be left out in the cold, and passengers will take the reins in their own hands. If we must have these petty, insignificant, one-horse nuisances inflicted upon us, give us more of them, so that it won't be necessary to pack them so full that it is impossible to say whether all the passengers have paid their fares or not. In any event, let the drivers be instructed peremptorily that they have no business to control the time of passengers in any manner or for any reason, least of all for their own arbitrary whims. Whatever sins we may have committed in the body politic, we are certainly suffering penance enough by being compelled to ride at all in these cars. Do not add to the load of misery by subjecting us to the caprices of Tom, Dick, and Harry, who happen to have the reins in their hands.

And at the same time it may be well for me to make a suggestion to those Dear Creatures who are smarting under the oppressions of the Tyrant Man. There is now an opportunity for them to make common cause against a worse Tyrant than Man. I mean Fashion. F. has declared that lovely woman shall wear long sweeping trails in the street in place of the present convenient, comfortable, and shapely short dresses. Already the women of New York and Boston are up in arms against the decree. What are the Dear Creatures of Chicago doing? Will they yield basely to this tyranny, or will they make a bold stand, and fight it out on the line of the ankles? Will they ignominiously, and without a blow, take off the short dresses and don these street-sweepers. It is not a question of big feet or little feet. No woman who has any soul in her, if her foot is as big as mine even, will consent without a struggle. Put on as much as you please upwards, but make the ankles the boundary line downwards. If you have got pretty feet who shall compel you to cover them up? If you have got big feet, better show them than go round the streets sweeping up cigar-stumps, apple-cores, tobacco-juice, and all the dirt and filth of the sidewalks. You may yield much in the dimensions of your head-gear. You may pile up your paniers, Pelion on Ossa, till you come to the last straw which breaks the back, but when fashion bids you elongate your comfortable skirts, and transform yourselves into scavengers, roll up your skirts and wade in. Hoist the banner of defiance, and shout your war cry, "Yards for circumference, not one inch for trail." If you have got a big foot, plant it down defiantly. Now is the time to show your grit. Rally, big and little, blondes and brunettes, wasp-waists and barrel-waists, washerwomen, school-marms, milliners, mission school teachers, sewing girls, lunchers amateur singers, strong-minded, weak-minded, and butterflies. Say to Fashion: "Pile what you will on our heads; pile what you will on our backs; hoop me or unhoop us; corset us or uncorset us; pad us or unpad us, but let our skirts alone." If Lovely Woman succeeds in this struggle with Fashion, man stands no show in the contest with her. If she can make her short skirts, she is worthy to have the ballot and the right to stand up in the horse-cars, swear, smoke cigars, drink rum punches, go to the Legislature and steal, build pasteboard houses, embrace lamp posts, sit on juries, run locomotives, eat free lunches, put her legs on the mantel-piece, carry a night key, and have all those other manly and noble rights of which she is now deprived by the Tyrant.

I await patiently the result of the fight.

But I must tell you of amusements. [illegible]

[illegible]

During the present week we shall also have Carlotta Patti, Hermanns, Hablemann, Ritter, and Sarasate, the new violinist. Her concerts will be given at Farwell Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and that you may know what good things are provided for the first night, here is the programme:

[illegible]

The Museum will give us this week a new French sensation, "The Rag-Picker of Paris," with the following cast: [illegible]

The Dearborn Theatre offers the following *melange* for the week: "Love Among the Roses;" ballads by the new singer, S. H. Rhys; African *pas de deux*; "Rooms to Let;" "Shoo Fly;" "My Darling Mignonette," and "The Portrait Painter."

Chanfrau commences his engagement at McVicker's this week with "Sam," and will also bring out "Kit," reconstructed to suit the Fifteenth Amendment.

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie inaugurates the ring season on Monday at the foot of Madison street, which will be good news to Young America. It will remain here one week.

And now a few words about some of our home musicians. Louis Staab, who is always busy, has just issued a new and very brilliant polka, and is arranging for a grand concert at the close of this month. It is an evidence of his great success as a teacher that his upright list keeps constantly full. He is one of our oldest and best teachers, and richly deserves the success which awaits his efforts.

Mrs. Magnusson-Jewett, another excellent teacher, has removed from the Opera House to No. 31 Washington street. We need hardly tell any one that she has been thoroughly educated in music under the best European masters, and is every way qualified to teach. [illegible] He will also play next Friday evening for the Orphan Asylum benefit. Perabeau has been giving concerts with great success at Laporte, and J. S. Black, with two of our musical missionaries, Penfield and Schultze, has been letting Indianapolis know what good music is, in a sacred and secular concert.

Charles Tressel, one of the most accomplished musicians in the city, furnishes me with the following interesting sketch of the great violinist and composer, De Beriot, lately deceased, which will be read with interest:

"Charles de Beriot, whom the musical world has so lately lost, was gifted with the most complete and singular artistic organization that can be imagined. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the latest budget of musical news I have received, and is later than newspaper intelligence: [illegible]

I await patiently the result of the fight. [illegible]

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

M'FARLAND.

Incidents and Documents Relating to the Trial.

The following letters of Mr. McFarland were read in the trial, on the 4th: [illegible]

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. SAGE: If you can spare it I wish you would send me about ten dollars, and I will return it next week when I get some money from Cleveland. [illegible]

DANIEL MCFARLAND.

M'FARLAND TO HIS WIFE.

Mr. Davis then read the following:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

MY DEAR WIFE: I received a letter from you on Friday last stating that Mr. Clough was not in Manchester, and that you would write me again in a day or two. [illegible]

D. MCFARLAND.

How Mrs. Calhoun Runkle Appeared in the Witness Stand.

From the New York World, May 5.

[illegible]

Mrs. McFarland's Reading.

[From the New York Tribune, April 6, 1868.]

The cold, white walls of the Steinway rooms witnessed last evening an unusually animated assemblage of persons, convened to listen to a reading from the poets by Mrs. A. S. McFarland. [illegible]

A Magazine Article Written by the Prisoner.

The following is the magazine article written by the prisoner alluded to by Judge Davis while Mr. Schermerhorn was on the stand:

From the American Educational Monthly, March, 1866.

MY SCHOOL-BOY DAYS IN NEW YORK CITY FORTY YEARS AGO.

Before Horace Mann appeared to bless the people of Massachusetts by giving to that Commonwealth a highly reformed and splendid system of education; before Herbert Spencer, in his profound treatise on human education [illegible] Charles Dickens, in "Nicholas Nickleby," has given us his world-renowned description of Dotheboys Hall; but his account was fiction; mine is history; he had to invent; I have only to remember.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Buildings and Other Property Damaged by Storm in Omaha—Movements of Red Cloud—The Big Horn Expedition.

OMAHA, May 7.—A terrible gale prevailed at this place on the night of the 5th, and during the 6th. Several churches were partially unroofed or moved from their foundations. Several stores and public buildings were unroofed. [illegible] Telegraphic communication with the East is interrupted by the breakage of wires crossing the Missouri River. No one succeeded in crossing the Missouri River yesterday. One ferry boat attempted it, but had its chimneys blown down, and abandoned the attempt. Passengers from the East were obliged to sleep on the east side of the river this morning.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says that Red Cloud left there to collect his bands before Sherman's reply reached there, but that a runner was sent to him with it.

The Big Horn mining expedition is receiving large reinforcements daily at Cheyenne, and expects to start on the 10th or 15th of this month.

Convention of Nebraska Real Estate Men.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 5.—A large convention of the real estate men of this State was held in this city yesterday, Daniel H. Wheeler, of Plattsmouth, in the Chair, and Brockway Kinney, of Nebraska City, Secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a permanent organization effected, auxiliary to the National Board formed in Cleveland in November last. All parts of the State were represented. A resolution, offered by Judge Kinney, forbidding members of the board from taking real estate on commission when in the hands of another member of the board without the consent of such member, gave rise to an extended discussion, but was finally adopted by a large majority. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the organization for the ensuing year: Judge J. F. Kinney, of Nebraska City, President; D. H. Wheeler, of Plattsmouth, Vice President; William H. Hoover, of Brownsville, Secretary; E. S. Seymour, of Omaha, Treasurer.

General Sheridan Westward Bound—Murderer Arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—General Sheridan and staff passed here to-day, going west.

Jones, the murderer of the man at Blair, Neb., a few weeks ago, was arrested as he was about leaving for the West on the train.

Raining here and at the west all day.

CHEYENNE, W. T., May 6.—J. B. Bell, proprietor of the Planters' House, this city, attempted suicide this morning by shooting himself through the left breast. He is now lying in a critical condition.

Ninety-three men got off on the Eastern train today—fifty-three for Big Horn, and forty for Greeley, the new settlement, fifty miles south of here. General Sheridan and staff arrived here on the Pullman train this afternoon, en route west. He was met at the depot by the officers from Fort Russell, the post band and an immense crowd of citizens.

Damage by Storm at Lawrence and Kansas City—Casualty—The Speer Defalcation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 7.—The Hon. S. A. Cobb, counsel for John Speer, writes to the Topeka *Record* that the affairs of Mr. Speer, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, are not to be submitted to the courts for adjustment. A suspension of judgment is solicited from the press and the public, for the purposes of justice. The amount of the defalcation is now reported to foot up $24,000. Collector Anthony has the matter in charge. During the last two days, very high winds have prevailed. Much damage has been done to fences, and some small houses have been blown down. The weather has been cold for this season of the year, with a light fall of rain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—All the telegraph wires have been down east and west, owing to the wind storm during the 5th and 6th inst. At midnight of the 5th, two business houses were blown down—one of which, the other four stories—loss $24,000, and a $30,000 stock damaged 50 per cent. A residence was also blown down, instantly killing a child. The balance of the inmates were uninjured.

Our citizens are taking active measures to secure water works for the city. A mass meeting will be held on Tuesday night to consider the subject.

A match game of billiards was played this evening between Harrison, ex-champion of the West, and Livermore, of Wisconsin. Harrison won by the following score: Harrison, 1,001; Livermore, 5,860. Averages, 23 and 18 respectively.

Stories of Indian Troubles Denied.

DENVER, Col., May 7.—The accounts of Indian outrages on the Kansas Pacific Railway and elsewhere in Colorado, recently published by Eastern newspapers, are entirely groundless. There have been no Indian troubles in this Territory during the past year, and Governor McCook is confident that none need be anticipated within the limits of Colorado.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Two respectable-looking young girls, who gave their names as Nellie and Nettie Wright, were accused of parading the streets in male attire. They were accompanied in the dock by two young men whose names were Jackson and Brown. They all looked very much ashamed of the matter, and were evidently very anxious to have their case disposed of as quietly as possible. They had been out on a lark and got caught. A fine of $20 was levied on each of the parties.

George Lewis, a colored American, was charged with larceny, and assault with intent to kill. He entered the store of E. F. Mauff, and seized a pair of boots. On his way to the street, Mauff intercepted him. The colored man drew a knife and threatened Mauff with instant annihilation if he called a policeman. The policeman came, and Mauff did not die. The case was continued till May 10, the accused being held in $300.

The case of Biggs and son, charged with assaulting Wallace, was again continued till the 14th instant.

WEST SIDE COURT.

A number of small boys were playing in a yard in the rear of No. 222 West Randolph street, on Friday, and when Mr. R. H. Fish attempted to interfere with their pastime, a 14 year old, named Joe Lengle, drew a loaded revolver on him. Justice Moore sent him to the Reform School, yesterday.

Robert Driscoll, for playing the role of an officer, without the authority of the Board of Police, was fined $25.

HURON STREET COURT.

A musically-disposed person called William McLean visited the apartment of Mr. Langan, at Turner Hall, and, according to the charge, took therefrom a drum, fife, and other musical apparatus sufficient to equip a band of small dimensions. He was held in $1,000 bail to appear on Tuesday next.

A lame man, pale and wan, was charged with playing an accordion on the street for a living. He did not understand that it was illegal, and remarked in broken English, "They no stop play in oder countery," meaning Germany, whence he came. The Justice fined him $5, but suspended it with a warning to play no more on the streets.

BORN.

PETTIBONE—Friday evening at 10 p. m., a daughter to J. F. Pettibone. Mother and child doing well.
New York papers please copy.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—RYAN—May 5, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. George Robinson, and Miss Nellie Ryan, both of Chicago.

STURTEVANT—REED—In this city, on Thursday, May 5, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. [illegible] only daughter of T. G. Reed, Esq., all of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

GREENEBAUM—Friday, May 6, at his residence, 80 Hubbard st., at 12 m., Jacob Greenebaum, Sr. The funeral services will take place Sunday, May 8, at 1 o'clock p. m.

RUCKER—At Bloomington, Ill., Wednesday, May 4, after a lingering illness, William L. Rucker, son-in-law of E. H. Hazard, Esq., of this city.

"HIS TRUER BLOOMFIELD."

[illegible]

AUNT LOTTIE.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

WABASH-AV. & STATE-ST.,

Between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.

A few choice lots at very low prices. No safer or better investment can be found. Title perfect. Abstract furnished.

J. ESAIAS WARREN,
125 Dearborn-st, Room 1.

FANS.

FANS. FANS.
FANS.
FANS. FANS.

WEST & CO.,
140 Lake-st.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S Standard Preparations

COCOAINE.

A Compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., for the Hair.

FLORIMEL.

A Delightful Perfume for the Handkerchief.

KALLISTON.

A Cosmetic for Removing Freckles, Tans, Sunburn, &c.

Oriental Tooth Wash.

An Elixir for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER.

Unrivalled in Richness and Delicacy of Perfume.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.

For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

BURNETT'S STANDARD

Flavoring Extracts,

For Cooking Purposes.

The above-named articles are manufactured solely by the Proprietors. The names and titles thereof are adopted as trademarks to secure the public and proprietors against imposition by the introduction of spurious articles. All unauthorized use of these trademarks will be promptly prosecuted.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

TESTIMONIALS

FROM

Chicago Wholesale Druggists.

"The most satisfactory goods of the kind that we handle."
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK.

"Our sales have steadily increased—positive evidence of the favor with which they are regarded by the public."
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

"Giving *entire* satisfaction."
HURLBUT & EDSALL.

"Selling largely—those who buy them once become steady customers."
E. F. DWYER & CO.

"Your preparations have a *superior* reputation."
LORD, SMITH & CO.

Burnett's Standard Preparations and Flavoring Extracts are for sale by all Druggists.

A MAGNIFICENT HEAD OF HAIR IS SECURED

AND RETAINED BY THE USE OF

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

A Compound of Cocoanut Oil, etc., for dressing the Hair.

For Efficacy and Agreeableness it is without an Equal.

It promotes the growth of the Hair, and is good for BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, and Irritation of the Scalp.

From the Celebrated Prima Donna,

CARLOTTA PATTI.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I regard your Cologne and Toilet Companion as very agreeable and fragrant appendages to the toilet. Very truly yours,

CARLOTTA PATTI.

"Burnett's Toilet Companion embraces "COCOAINE" for the Hair, "KALLISTON" for the Skin, "FLORIMEL" for the Handkerchief, and ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH.

From the Eminent Pianist,

THEODORE RITTER.

GENTLEMEN—Your Toilet Articles are certainly deserving my hearty recommendation, and your Cologne Water is delightful. Yours truly,

THEODORE RITTER.

To One Who Will Understand It.

Like a porcelain vase with light shining through,
A fair face without blemish appears;
Use Kalliston, Miss, and the mirror for you
Shall reflect such an image for years.

BURNETT'S STANDARD EXTRACTS!

Lemon, Vanilla, &c.

"The best in the world."
Fifth-av. Hotel, New York.

"Used exclusively for years."
Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

"We find them the best."
Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

"We use them exclusively."
Sherman House, Chicago.

"Pre-eminently superior."
Parker House, Boston.

"We find them excellent."
Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Great care should be used in the selection of Flavoring Extracts. Cakes, Pies, Puddings, ice creams, etc., depend upon their FLAVOR for their success; hence, only the most HEALTHFUL and PURE kinds of Extracts should be used.

THE SUPERIORITY of these Extracts consists in their PERFECT PURITY and GREAT STRENGTH. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only TRUE TO THEIR NAMES, but are PREPARED FROM FRUITS OF THE BEST QUALITY, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

Chicago Dealers' Commendations.

"Have compared their sale with other so-called Extracts—our customers prefer yours. They are the VERY BEST in the country."
STANTON & CO.,
Family Grocers.

"Take high rank among our customers. The demand with us is large, both from city and country."
EMERYVALE & CO.,
Wholesale Family Grocers.

"The best. Sales large and increasing."
SIBLEY & ENDICOTT,
Wholesale Grocers.

BURNETT'S STANDARD Flavoring Extracts

IN ALL SIZES,

Are for Sale by

Grocers and Druggists Generally.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
BOSTON,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.

FANCIES AND FASHIONS.

Original Depravity.

The Sweet and the Bitter in Human Nature.

Doves and Kites.

Hats—Bonnets—Shawls—Hair—Mantles—Long Dresses.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

What a blessed thing it is that the majority of people in this world are compelled to behave themselves, and are educated by the force of example, and the fear of society, into a Christianity of good breeding, if not of principle! A company voice is quite as necessary as a company dress, and, however much it may be acting a part, to be gentle and refined, because some one is looking at us, it becomes a cardinal virtue by the effect it has on those around us, for we are inclined to be only educated animals after all. It is a singular fact that we never need to be taught anything wicked. Lying and stealing come to us as naturally as cutting teeth, and a great deal easier, until we are shamed out of them; but we never get quite over the desire, however well we may suppress it. And who of us has not felt at some time to look like a dog, or growl like a bear? What woman has not palpitated with a cat-like propensity to scratch her rival? Would we not often like to throw away our knives and forks and eat with our fingers? to run on all fours like a mule? or climb trees like a monkey? Whence comes that irresistible desire to eat each other up? Take for instance the case of the man who told his wife that in the days of their honeymoon he loved her so well he could have eaten her, and he had been sorry ever since he had not done so. Was not that a touch of the cannibalism that runs in the human race? A whole life-time of repressed longing? Do we not often kiss a friend's cheek, when we are sorely tempted to bite it? The first thing a young lady remarks on seeing a baby is, "it is sweet enough to eat." When I pinch the tempting cheek of a young lady friend, and tell her she looks "good enough to eat," the little dreams of the temptation that tempts me to lunch off her; but I am fully aware what a dreadful thing it would be, and restrain the propensity. Only when I hear of nice, plump people, who have mysteriously disappeared, I feel assured that somebody has burst the bonds of civilization, and made a meal of them.

So it is with our mental qualities. I am quite sure Mrs. Jones detests me, when I hear all the hateful things she has said; but when she takes my hand, fondly, smiles in my face sweetly, and in loving parentage says "You are a darling!" I am completely disarmed. All her failings turn to virtues.

I do not want to look people through and through. I am so faulty and imperfect myself that I should be almost sure to shatter my own glass house first. And, as for windows to the heart, they are all very well if used for the same purpose that other windows are, to let the sunshine in.

There are some people in this world, who always stroke you the wrong way. If it is blue why they predict rain. They frighten you to death by asking you what makes you so pale, and pleasantly suggest that sudden deaths are dreadfully frequent. They knock over all your cherished fancies with their elbows of discord, and leave you with the rough side of your nature turned outward; and you find immediately that you have borrowed their smoked glass to look at your own sun with. And there are other people who flash into your work a dry world, like a streak of sunshine. You cannot catch them or keep them, but you are brighter and better for seeing them. They are breezy and invigorating, and they electrify your moral system with their brisk, genial, lovable natures; they always make you feel contented with yourself in some vague pleasant way. One thinks a deal more of humanity in general, for the sake of these particular specimens, who, of themselves, apologize for all its shortcomings. And there are lots of people who are always down at the heel in every thing they undertake. They are forever breaking out somewhere, and having their work to do over; they can never go anywhere, or do anything like other people. They never expect to. Somebody says, that when a man begins to go down hill, all creation seems greased for the occasion; but it happens very often that he could not go up, to carry the process, for a sure coming down. There are lots of people who start out with the belief that fate is against them, and so render useless their best efforts. A beautiful sentiment is that of the ancients—"In climbing the hill of prosperity may we never meet a friend."

Last evening I went to see a young couple who had just dared matrimony together. They were very fond and foolish, as such people are, and, of course, from height of mature wisdom, I smiled upon them as upon a green pair of young ducklings. And then I sighed to think how much of this delicious trust, and faith in themselves and the world, would grow out. Why should it? Because they were trying to do their best to make marriage a tyranny. They were going to open each other's letters, and tell everything to each other, and be models of love, patience and fidelity. And when they had lost all individuality and reached the climax of "two souls with but a single thought," then would come a reaction, and they would be in bonds. I think, as a general thing, there is enough love for a lifetime put into the first year of marriage. The atmosphere becomes so sultry that it is oppressive, and a storm is refreshing. You can tell a bride and groom, because they sit face to face. You can tell a man and wife, because they sit back to back. And the reason why there are so many indifferent married people is because they become too well acquainted the first year of their married lives, till they get to be insufferable bores to each other. I never saw a wife who was the meek, voiceless echo of her husband, who would not slap the children, slam the doors, and snub the servants. I never saw the husband of such a woman who would not make love to another under her very eyes. It is your sensible, independent-thinking, different halves who fit together the best, without any sawdust of sentiment to glue them.

I have been deluged to death lately with white silks and satins for brides, and white tulle and tarlatans for bridesmaids; with many veils of floating tulle, and orange wreaths, scented with musk; with diamond engagement rings, and plain wedding ones, and bridal trains three yards long; with programmes consisting of joined white kids, and congratulations in corner lots, to say nothing of a tour to Europe, where the dreamy sigh of love must give place to seasickness and delirium. Just here I hope I shall be pardoned for making a suggestion. There is surely enough fuss and wooing about a wedding at 8 in the evening, followed by a reception and supper, without people being compelled to drag about by the eye-lids in order to see the interesting couple depart in the murky midnight by the 2 a. m. train. If there ever was a heathenish practice this is one. Tired to death with the process and glory of the occasion, custom and delicacy demand yet more concessions from the wretched pair. They must get on the cars. The idea of retiring to spend the night in comfortable sleep, under the home roof, would be highly indecorous. To lie in the morning, as other people do, and partake of a hospitable breakfast with the family, would be an unheard of innovation. No; they must put on the sacrificial robes of travel, hustle into a carriage, rush madly to the depot, with as many people as are insane enough to see them off, and go whirling away,

"Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world,"

which has hitherto known them, into some chance of travel. Heaven only knows what iniquities marriage may be a shield to, since it commences by sending people into temporary banishment?

Let me be good now and get back to my normal condition, the fashions.

It is just as sure as that one and one make two that women will not be satisfied with any medium style of dress, however sensible or becoming it may be. Women are so completely and unanimously for progress, that they will rush into extremes, rather than stand still. If they once get started there is no stopping them. A woman who is capable of teaching a district school, considers herself thereby qualified for a seat in Congress, and if she happens to discover a penchant for buying stocks, at once announces herself as eligible to the Presidency. So a little mite of a woman, big enough to go alone, has four skirts to her dress; barricades her slender waist with a power sash big enough for the Cardiff Giant; wears an Elizabethan ruff that sets out like a discretionary shelf to keep off all intruders, and upon the top of that wears a small head with a braided intricacy of wool, hair, sticks, stalks, longs, shorts, nets, hair-pins, topsies, rats, mice, wigs, etc., surmounted till further by a hat as big as an arm-chair, that rises Babel-like to Heaven, and creates a confusion of ideas, if not of tongues. Somewhere under all that is the woman—little and lovable—delicious to taste and tough, when you can get at her.

That is my apology for the wearing of those hideous big hats. Just as soon as a woman finds out that there is a palm leaf bigger and broader than hers, she is determined to have it. So the pretty little turbans, and daintily-trimmed, dimple-topped hats, and the low-crowned curving winter and spring styles, must give way to the steeple-crowns, the Grenadiers, and the Arabs, and the Eureka, and the Brigand. The last-named is a monstrous affair, with a high crown and great flowing brim. The Grenadier has a high, sharp peaked crown and a medium rim sloping from the top of the crown, very prettily. It is the most becoming of the new styles. The Eureka is a little round hat in the turban shape, with high sides and a sunken crown with a dimpled centre.

A TRIMMED BRIGAND

had a fall of black lace around the crown, with a large knot of rosebuds fastened at the side, and a blue roll of green velvet, edged with a tiny scarlet circlet to match the roses.

Sun hats, one yard in diameter, and nearly three in circumference, are shown for Rye Beach and Long Branch. All the trimming they need is a ribbon run through the crown, to tie under the chin.

Bonnets are worn larger than last year. In New York, carriage bonnets are the merest strings of thread, lace, and flowers. A pretty way of trimming is to mass flowers across the front. The flowers come in trio bunches on purpose. The bonnet slopes from the centre each way, and the flowers are all massed directly over the face, so that they rest on the forehead. The ties of gros grain ribbon are exactly the same color as the flowers; if they are lavender, the ties are the same shade; if blue, they just match. If two or three colors are worn, as in shaded roses, the ties are to match the deepest shade. Ends are not much worn, or, at least, they should not be; but it seems as if Western people can never get over the idea that flowers and ribbons must fall pendant. It is not en règle now for sprays and grasses to be worn, as it has been done.

In trimming, black lace is extensively used, with ribbons handsomely fringed and tasselled. Wheat is always pretty; feather and crape flowers are pretty great solitaire roses, but red or pink, but of an indescribable creamy [illegible]

[illegible] with innumerable stars of the same stem, are the most graceful garniture.

Crape de chine is exclusively for bonnets. In white and the lovely [illegible] it is very beautiful. The [illegible] material are prettiest trimmed with lace, or roses. Scarfs of the same [illegible] bonnet prettily, falling in fancy [illegible] ends. One I saw was a shaded [illegible] forget-me-nots and yellow roses [illegible] very narrow black lace. It was beautiful, and decidedly French.

At the establishment where [illegible] styles, there were numerous [illegible] direct from Paris, by Mr. G[illegible] who, although directly engaged [illegible] business, seems to understand [illegible] it, as well as the young lady [illegible] follow his directions, with [illegible]

The shawl over-skirt is quite [illegible] pattern having been introduced [illegible] brown, in tissue and silver [illegible] make it with a shawl, it is [illegible] put on the shawl lengthwise [illegible] fringed ends hang straight [illegible] Then lay a three-cornered [illegible] and put in a silk panier [illegible] shawl is looped into an over-skirt [illegible] a very graceful garment.

There are a great many new [illegible] summer dresses which come within [illegible] price, and some as low as 25 cents [illegible] white Marseilles, for instance [illegible] Japanese silks, warranted not to [illegible] pador piques, frou-frou, a [illegible] essentially resembles satin, with [illegible] Paris piqué, a beautiful [illegible] lume, Drap de Syria, a novel [illegible] ladies' dresses, poplinette, satin [illegible] Drap de Cyr, washing [illegible] Victoria lawns, Bishop lawns [illegible] most delicate patterns, and [illegible] such shades, and all the [illegible] goods that will people the [illegible] rich costumes when the [illegible]

Nearly all goods are cheaper [illegible] can procure calf from 18 to 14 [illegible] goods to 35 cents; domestic [illegible] cents; French ginghams, 50 to [illegible] are very cheap and are now [illegible] since the last rise in gold [illegible] they being subject to tariff [illegible] omy, as a general thing, to [illegible] made, but [illegible]

[illegible]

The advocates of [illegible] strenuous efforts to reintroduce [illegible] [illegible] as a sign of [illegible] after it the *debris* of cigar [illegible] wads, tobacco and miscellaneous [illegible] who has a mission to reform [illegible] her be heard.

SPORTING MATTERS.

PUGILISM.

THE COMING FIGHT BETWEEN [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—[illegible] between Mace and Allen [illegible] are constantly posting [illegible]

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

THE GAME AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Italian [illegible]

On Monday, May 9, at [illegible] & Wirts will sell at [illegible] 44 Dearborn street, [illegible]

[illegible]

Ladies' and Children's [illegible]

On Monday, Messrs. [illegible] No. 21 State street, will [illegible] and children's underwear [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] …same through by the same person on one … occasion.

[illegible] … It is … to accommodate … of the advantages we enjoyed, and tell us how thankful we should be to our good teacher … we are living in this or the other world, say, were … [illegible] … I come to-night, like the solitary "last man" of the club—I call the roll that none respond.

[illegible] … Let us be charitable enough to think they did as well as they knew how. I forgive them. They have now all passed away. The grim schoolmaster is dead; the good clergyman is dead; the sexton, who digged the graves in the church-yard is dead; the "board" is dead; the whole neighborhood is dead; a new generation that know nothing of those tragic days now live around the spot. And the hundred and fifty scholars, where are they? I never knew that any one of them ever rose above the common walks of life. Many very up to hard game, … [illegible] … I know not that one of all that number, except myself, is now living. If any still remain above earth, within the precincts of where I live, the marks of relentless time and the cares of life have so transformed the external identity of both them and me, that we do not know each other.

THE WEST.

Buildings and Other Property Damaged by Storm in Omaha—Movements of Red Cloud—The Big Horn Expedition.

OMAHA, May 7.—A terrible gale prevailed at this place on the night of the 5th, and during the 6th. Several churches were partially unroofed or moved from their foundations. Several stores and public buildings were unroofed; … [illegible] … Telegraphic communication with the East is interrupted by the breakage of wires crossing the Missouri River. No one succeeded in crossing the Missouri River yesterday. One ferry boat attempted it, but had its chimneys blown down, and abandoned the attempt. Passengers from the East were obliged to sleep on the east side of the river this morning.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says that Red Cloud left there to collect his bands before Sherman's reply reached there, but that a runner was sent to him with it.

The Big Horn mining expedition is receiving large reinforcements daily at Cheyenne, and expects to start on the 16th or 18th of this month.

Convention of Nebraska Real Estate Men.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 7.—A large convention of the real estate men of this State was held in this city yesterday, Daniel H. White, of Plattsmouth, in the Chair, and Brockway Kinney, of Nebraska City, Secretary. A constitution and bylaws were adopted, and a permanent organization effected, auxiliary to the National Board formed in Cleveland in November last. All parts of the State were represented. A resolution, offered by Judge Kinney, forbidding members of the board from taking real estate on commission when in the hands of another member of the board without the consent of such member, gave rise to an extended discussion, but was finally adopted by a large majority. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the organization for the ensuing year: Judge J. F. Kinney, of Nebraska City, President; D. H. Wheeler, of Plattsmouth, Vice President; William H. Hoover, of Brownsville, Secretary; E. S. Seymour, of Omaha, Treasurer.

General Sheridan Westward Bound—Murderer Arrested.

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—General Sheridan and staff passed here to-day, going west.

Jones, the murderer of the man at Blair, Neb., a few weeks ago, was arrested as he was about leaving for the west on the train.

Raining here and at the west all day.

CHEYENNE, W. T., May 6.—J. B. Bell, proprietor of the Planters' House, this city, was assaulted this morning by shooting himself through the left breast. He is now lying in a critical condition.

Ninety-three men got off on the Eastern train to-day—fifty-three for Big Horn, and forty for Greeley, the new settlement, fifty miles south of here.

General Sheridan and staff arrived here on the Pullman train this afternoon en route west. He was met at the depot by the officers from Fort Russell, the post band and an immense crowd of citizens.

Damage by Storm at Lawrence and Kansas City—Casualty—The … Defalcation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 7.—The Hon. S. A. Cobb, counsel for John Speer, writes to the Topeka Record that the affairs of Mr. Speer, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, were to be submitted to the courts for adjustment. A suspension of judgment is solicited from the press and the public, for the purposes of justice. The amount of the defalcation is now reported … [illegible] … Collector Anthony has the matter in charge. During the last two days, very high winds have prevailed. Much damage has been done to fences, and some small houses have been blown down. The weather has been cool for this season of the year, with a light fall of rain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—All the telegraph wires have been down east and west, owing to the wind storm during the … [illegible] … two business houses were blown down—one three, the other four stories—loss, $44,000, and … stock damaged … [illegible] …

Our citizens are taking active measures to secure water works for the city. A new meeting will be held on … [illegible]

A match game of billiards was played this evening between Harrison, ex-champion of Missouri, and Livermore, of Wisconsin. Harrison won by the following score: Harrison, 1,000; Livermore, … Averages, 23 and 16 respectively.

Stories of Indian Troubles Denied.

DENVER, Col., May 7.—The accounts of Indian outrages on the Kansas Pacific Railway and elsewhere in Colorado, recently published by Eastern newspapers, are entirely groundless. There have been no Indian troubles in this Territory during the present season, and Governor McCook is confident that none need be anticipated within the limits of Colorado.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Two respectable-looking young girls, who gave their names as Nellie and Nettie Wright, were accused of parading the streets in male attire. They were accompanied in the dock by two young men whose names were Jackson and Brown. They all looked very much ashamed of the matter, and were evidently very anxious to have their case disposed of as quietly as possible. … [illegible] … A fine of $10 was levied on each of the parties.

George Lewis, a colored American, was charged with larceny, … [illegible] … The colored man drew a knife and … [illegible] … May 10, the accused being held to bail in $300.

The case of Biggs and son, charged with assaulting Wallace, was again continued till the 14th instant.

WEST SIDE COURT.

A number of small boys were playing in a yard in the rear of No. 225 West Randolph street, on Friday, and when Mr. R. H. Fish attempted to interfere with their pastime, a 10 year old, named Joe Lengle, drew a loaded revolver on him. Justice Moore sent him to the Reform School, yesterday.

Robert Driscoll, for playing the role of an officer, without the authority of the Board of Police, was fined $25.

HUBON STREET COURT.

A musically-disposed person called William McLean visited the apartment of Mr. Langan, at Turner Hall, and, according to the charge, took therefrom a drum, fife, and other musical apparatus sufficient to equip a band of small dimensions. He was held in $1,500 bail to appear on Tuesday next.

A lame man, pale and wan, was charged with plying his vocation on the street for a living. He did not understand that it was illegal, and remarked in broken English, "They no stop play in oder countrey," meaning Germany, whence he came. The Justice fined him $5, but suspended it with a warning to play no more on the streets.

BORN.

PETTIBONE—Friday evening at 10 p. m., a daughter to J. E. Pettibone. Mother and child doing well.

New York papers please copy.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—RYAN—May 1, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. George Robinson and Miss Nellie Ryan, both of Chicago. [illegible]

DIED.

GREENBAUM—Friday, May 6, at his residence … [illegible]

BUCK… [illegible]

[illegible verses]

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. AUNT LOUISA.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

WABASH-AV. & STATE-ST.,

Between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.

A few choice lots at very low prices. No safer or better investment can be found. Title perfect. Abstract furnished.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 135 Dearborn-st, Room 1.

FANS.

FANS. FANS. FANS. FANS. FANS. FANS.

WEST & CO., 140 Lake-st.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S Standard Preparations

COCOAINE.

A Compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., for the Hair.

FLORIMEL.

A Delightful Perfume for the Handkerchief.

KALLISTON.

A Cosmetic for Removing Freckles, Tans, Sunburn, &c.

Oriental Tooth Wash.

An Elixir for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER.

Unrivalled in Richness and Delicacy of Perfume.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.

For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

BURNETT'S STANDARD Flavoring Extracts,

For Cooking Purposes.

The abovenamed articles are manufactured solely by the Proprietors. The names and titles thereof are adopted as trademarks to secure the public and proprietors against imposition by the introduction of spurious … [illegible] … promptly prosecuted.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

TESTIMONIALS FROM Chicago Wholesale Druggists.

"The most satisfactory goods of the kind that we handle."
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK.

"Our sales have steadily increased—positive evidence of the favor with which they are regarded by the public."
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

"Giving entire satisfaction."
HURLBUT & EDSALL.

"Selling largely—those who buy them once become steady customers."
E. F. DWYER & CO.

"Your preparations have a superior reputation."
LORD, SMITH & CO.

Burnett's Standard Preparations and Flavoring Extracts are for sale by all Druggists.

A MAGNIFICENT HEAD OF HAIR IS SECURED

AND RETAINED BY THE USE OF

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

A Compound of Cocoanut Oil, etc., for dressing the Hair.

For Efficacy and Agreeableness It is without an Equal.

It promotes the growth of the Hair, and is good for BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, and Irritation of the Scalp.

From the Celebrated Prima Donna, CARLOTTA PATTI.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, … 1870.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I regard your Cologne and Toilet Companion as very agreeable and fragrant appendages to the toilet. Very truly yours,

CARLOTTA PATTI.

"Burnett's Toilet Companion embraces "COCOAINE," for the Hair; "KALLISTON," for the Skin; "FLORIMEL," for the Handkerchief; and ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH.

From the Eminent Pianist, THEODORE RITTER.

GENTLEMEN—Your Toilet Articles are certainly deserving my hearty recommendation, and your Cologne Water is delightful. Yours truly,

THEODORE RITTER.

To One Who Will Understand It.

Like a porcelain vase with light shining through,
A fair face without blemish appears;
Use Kalliston, Miss, and the mirror for you
Shall reflect such an image for years.

BURNETT'S STANDARD EXTRACTS!

Lemon, Vanilla, &c.

"The best in the world."
Fifth-av. Hotel, New York.

"Used exclusively for years."
Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

"We find them the best."
Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

"We use them exclusively."
Sherman House, Chicago.

"Pre-eminently superior."
Parker House, Boston.

"We find them excellent."
Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Great care should be used in the selection of Flavoring Extracts. Cakes, Pies, Puddings, ice creams, etc., depend upon their FLAVOR for their success; hence, only the most HEALTHFUL and PURE kinds of Extracts should be used.

THE SUPERIORITY of these Extracts consists in their PERFECT PURITY and GREAT STRENGTH. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only TRUE TO THEIR NAMES, but are PREPARED FROM FRUITS OF THE BEST QUALITY, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

Chicago Dealers' Commendations.

"Have compared their sale with others so-called Extracts—our customers pronounce yours. They are the VERY BEST in the country."
STANTON & CO., Family Grocers.

"Take high rank among our customers. The demand with us is large, both from city and country."
EHRENBACH & CO., Wholesale Family Grocers.

"The best. Sales large and increasing."
SIBLEY & ENDICOTT, Wholesale Grocers.

BURNETT'S STANDARD Flavoring Extracts IN ALL SIZES,

Are for Sale by Grocers and Druggists Generally.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors.

FANCIES AND FASHIONS.

Original Depravity.

The Sweet and the Bitter in Human Nature.

Doves and Kites.

Hats—Bonnets—Shawls—Hair—Mantles—Long Dresses.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

What a blessed thing it is that the majority of people in this world are compelled to behave themselves, and are educated by the force of example, and the fear of society, into a Christianity of good breeding, if not of principle! A company voice is quite as necessary as a company dress, and, however much it may be acting a part to be gentle and refined, because some one is looking at us, it becomes a cardinal virtue by the effect it has on those around us, for we are inclined to be only educated animals after all. It is a singular fact that we never need to be taught anything wicked. Lying and stealing come to us as naturally as cutting teeth, and a great deal easier, until we are shamed out of them; but we never get quite over the desire, however well we may suppress it. And who of us has not felt at some time to look like a dog, or growl like a bear? What woman has not palpitated with a cat-like propensity to scratch her rival? Would we not often like to throw away our knives and forks and eat with our fingers? to run on all fours like a mule? or climb trees like a monkey? Whence comes that irresistible desire to eat each other up? Take for instance the case of the man who told his wife that in the days of their honeymoon he loved her so well he could have eaten her, and he had been sorry ever since he had not done so. Was not that a touch of the cannibalism that runs in the human race? A whole life-time of repressed longing? Do we not often kiss a friend's cheek, when we are sorely tempted to bite it? The first thing a young lady remarks on seeing a baby is, "It is sweet enough to eat." When I pinch the tempting cheek of a young lady friend, and tell her she looks "good enough to eat," she little dreams of the temptation that tempts me to lunch off her; but I am fully aware what a dreadful thing it would be, and restrain the propensity. Only when I hear of nice, plump people, who have mysteriously disappeared, I feel assured that somebody has burst the bonds of civilization, and made a meal of them.

So it is with our mental qualities. I am quite sure Mrs. Jones detests me, when I hear all the hateful things she has said; but when she takes my hand fondly, smiles in my face sweetly, and in loving persiflage says "You are a darling!" I am completely disarmed. All her failings turn to virtues.

I do not want to look people through and through. I am so faulty and imperfect myself that I should be almost sure to shatter my own glass house first. And, as for windows to the heart, they are all very well if used for the same purpose that other windows are, to let the sunshine in.

There are some people in this world, who always stroke your fur the wrong way. If it is blue why they predict rain. They frighten you to death by asking you what makes you so pale, and pleasantly suggest that sudden deaths are dreadfully frequent. They knock over all your cherished fancies with their elbows of discord, and leave you with the rough side of your nature turned outward; and you find immediately that you have borrowed their smoked glass to look at your own sun with. And there are other people who flash into your work a dry world, like a streak of sunshine. You cannot catch them or keep them, but you are brighter and better for seeing them. They are breezy and invigorating, and they electrify your moral system with their brisk, genial, lovable natures; they always make you feel contented with yourself in some vague pleasant way. One thinks a deal more of humanity in general, for the sake of these particular specimens, who, of themselves, apologize for all its shortcomings. And then there are lots of people who are always down at the heel in every thing they undertake. They are forever breaking out somewhere, and having their work to do over; they can never go anywhere, or do anything like other people. They never expect to. Somebody says, that when a man begins to go down hill, all creation seems greased for the occasion; but it happens very often that he only goes up, to carry the grease, for a sure coming down. There are lots of people who start out with the belief that fate is against them, and so render useless their best efforts. A beautiful sentiment is that of the ancients—"In climbing the hill of prosperity may we never meet a friend."

Last evening I went to see a young couple who had just dared matrimony together. They were very fond and foolish, as such people are, and, of course, from my height of mature wisdom, I smiled upon them as a very green pair of young ducklings. And then I sighed to think how much of this delicious trust and faith in themselves and the world, would grow out. Why should it? Because they were trying to do their best to make marriage a tyranny. They were going to open each other's letters, and tell everything to each other, and be models of love, patience and fidelity. And when they had lost all individuality and reached the climax of two souls with but a single thought, then would come a reaction, and they would be in bonds. I think, as a general thing, there is enough love for a lifetime put into the first year of marriage. The atmosphere becomes so sultry that it is oppressive, and a storm is refreshing. You can tell a bride and groom, because they sit face to face. You can tell a man and wife, because they sit back to back. And the reason why there are so many indifferent married people is because they become too well acquainted the first years of their married lives, till they get to be insufferable bores to each other. I never saw a wife who was the meek, voiceless echo of her husband, who would not slap the children, slam the doors, and snub the servants. I never saw the husband of such a woman who would not make love to another under her very eyes. It is your sensible, independent-thinking, different halves who fit together the best, without any sawdust of sentiment to glue them.

I have been deluged to death lately with white silks and satins for brides, and white mulls and tarletans for bridesmaids; with many veils of floating tulle, and orange wreaths, scented with musk; with diamond engagement rings, and plain wedding ones, and bridal trains three yards long; with prayers consisting of joined white kids, and congratulations in corner lots, to say nothing of a tour to Europe, when the dreamy sighs of love must give place to possible sea sickness. Just here I hope I shall be pardoned for making a suggestion. There is surely enough fuss and wooing about a wedding at 8 in the evening, followed by a reception and supper, without people being compelled to drag about by the eye-lids in order to see the interesting couple depart in the murky midnight by the 2 a. m. train. If there ever was a heathenish practice this is one. Tired to death with the process and glory of the occasion, custom and delicacy demand yet more concessions from the wretched pair. They must get on the cars. The idea of retiring to spend the night in comfortable sleep, under the home roof, would be highly indecorous. To lie in the morning, as other people do, and partake of a hospitable breakfast with the family, would be an unheard of innovation. No; they must put on the sacrificial robes of travel, bustle into a carriage, rush madly to the depot, with as many people as are insane enough to see them off, and go whirling away.

"Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world,"

which has hitherto known them, into some chaos of travel. Heaven only knows what iniquities marriage may be a shield to, since it commences by sending people into temporary banishment?

Let me be good now and get back to my normal condition, the fashions.

It is just as sure as that one and one make two that women will not be satisfied with any medium style of dress, however sensible or becoming it may be. Women are so completely and unanimously for progress, that they will rush into extremes, rather than stand still. If they once get started there is no stopping them. A woman who is capable of teaching a district school, considers herself thereby qualified for a seat in Congress, and if she happens to discover a *penchant* for buying stocks, at once announces herself as eligible to the Presidency. So a little mite of a woman, big enough to go alone, has four skirts to her dress; barricades her slender waist with a *panier* sash big enough for the Cardiff Giant; wears an Elizabethan ruff that sets out like a discretionary shelf to keep off all intruders, and upon the top of that comes a small head with a braided intricacy of wool, hair, sticks, stalks, longs, shorts, nets, hair-pins, topsies, rats, mice, wire, etc., surmounted still further by a hat as big as an arm-chair, that rises Babel-like to Heaven, and creates a confusion of ideas, if not of tongues. Somewhere under all that is a woman—little and lovable—delicious to taste and touch, when you can get at her.

That is my apology for the wearing of those hideous big hats. Just as soon as a woman finds out that there is a palm leaf bigger and broader than hers, she is determined to have it. So the pretty little turbans, and dainty-trimmed, dimple-topped hats, and the low-crowned curving winter and spring styles, must give way to the steeple-crowns, the Grenadiers, and the Arabs, and the Eureka, and the Brigand. The last-named is a monstrous affair, with a high crown and great flowing brim. The Grenadier has a high, sharp peaked crown and a medium rim sloping from the top of the crown very prettily. It is the most becoming of the new styles. The Eureka is a little round hat in the turban shape, with high sides and a sunken crown with a dimpled centre.

A TRIMMED BRIGAND

had a fall of black lace around the crown, with a large knot of rosebuds fastened at the side, and a bias roll of green velvet, edged with a tiny scarlet circlet to match the roses.

Sun hats, one yard in diameter, and nearly three in circumference, are shown for Rye Beach and Long Branch. All the trimming they need is a ribbon run through the crown, to tie under the chin.

Bonnets are worn larger than last year. In New York, carriage bonnets are the merest strings of thread, lace, and flowers. A pretty way of trimming is to mass flowers across the front. The flowers come in trio bunches on purpose. The bonnet slopes from the centre each way, and the flowers are all massed directly over the face, so that they rest on the forehead. The ties of gros grain ribbon are exactly the same color as the flowers; if they are lavender, the ties are the same shade; if blue, they just match. If two or three colors are worn, as in shaded roses, the ties are to match the deepest shade. Ends are not much worn, or, at least, they should not be; but it seems as if Western people can never get over the idea that flowers and ribbons must fall pendant. It is not *en regle* now for sprays and grasses to be worn, as it has been so long.

In trimming, black lace is extensively used, with ribbons handsomely fringed and tasselled. Wheat is always pretty; feather and crape flowers are pretty great solitaire roses, and red or pink, but of an indescribable creamy flush, with innumerable starry buds on the same stem, are the most elegant in flower garniture.

Crape de chine is exclusively used for bonnets. In white and the lovely pinkish shades it is very beautiful. The bonnets made of this material are prettiest trimmed with it and jet, or roses. Scarfs of the crape trim the bonnet prettily, falling in fancy ties over the sides. One I saw was a shell pink, with blue forget-me-nots and yellow roses, mixed with a very narrow black lace. It was extremely beautiful, and decidedly Frenchy.

At the establishment where I saw the above styles, there were numerous others imported direct from Paris, by Mr. Gibbons himself, who, although directly engaged in a woman's business, seems to understand all the minutiæ of it, as well as the young lady artistes, who follow his directions, with needle and thread.

The shawl over-skirt is quite a success, the pattern having been introduced by F. B. Brown, in tissue and silver gilt paper. To make it with a shawl, it is only necessary to put on the shawl lengthwise, so that the two fringed ends hang straight across the front. Then lay a three-cornered Arab in the back, and put in a silk *panier* sash, under which the shawl is looped into an over-skirt, and becomes a very graceful garment.

There are a great many new goods for summer dresses which come within $1 a yard in price, and some as low as 25 cents—the striped white Marseilles, for instance. There are Japanese silks, warranted not to crease, Pompadour piques, frou-frou, a material which essentially resembles satin, white Terry cord pique, pique Rayl, a beautiful *dejeuner* costume, Drap de Syria, a novelty for young ladies dresses, poplinette, engaged brilliants, Drap de Cyr, washing satins, yak cloth, Victoria lawns, Bishop lawns, organdies in the most delicate patterns, and violet and Metternich shades, and all the unbleached linen goods that will people the world with Quakerish costumes when the dog days come.

Nearly all goods are cheaper now. American prints sell from 10 to 14 cents; English, 25 to 35 cents; domestic ginghams about 18 cents; French ginghams, 30 to 40 cents. Silks are very cheap and now is a good time to buy, since the last rise in gold will affect them they being subject to tariff prices. It is economy, as a general thing, to buy suits ready made, but remember when you order a suit to stipulate that it shall be just the same piece as the one from which you make a selection. Some ladies do not seem to understand a true economy. A friend of mine recently bought an alpaca dress, for which she paid $15. She took it to a fashionable dressmaker and told her that since it was only an alpaca she could afford to put on satin trimmings. When the dress was complete it cost $50, and was only an alpaca after all. Another lady, who did her own dressmaking, had a handsome black silk trimmed with satin, and it only cost her $45.

The chatelaine braid for the hair has found no worthier rival, though it divides notice with the three puffs. Many ladies are wearing the waterfall of curls, which was always a pretty and becoming style in hair. Puffs, darts, arrows, butterflies, and flying cupids on trembling wires, are quite fashionable. Long curls and side curls are not so much used as the flowing air curls, which hang over the chatelaine braid. The chignon is not so large as formerly. That is, *very* respectable ladies are beginning to lessen the size, and, indeed, many of them now have their own hair twisted up with a switch, and dressed with the horse hair structure. Much hair, however, will continue to be worn.

A little incident happened lately in our fashionable hair store, which vastly amused all who witnessed it, and sounds like fiction, but was a veritable fact, as the bright-eyed employes can bear witness to. A small dowdy looking woman walked down the length of the store until stopped by the immense mirror at the end. This did not really cause her to stop but the apparition of another woman who advanced to meet her. No. 1 tried to pass No. 2, who moved directly in front of her, and at once made her angry. "Let me pass!" She said, in a peremptory tone. "Won't you let me by ma'am?" "Move a bit ma'am and let me pass." "Now move just a little bit won't you!" "I tell you ma'am I will go past you." By this time every body in the store was attracted by the one-sided dialogue, and the thoroughly angry woman raised her hand to strike her own image in the glass, but was stopped at once by shouts of laughter, and the proprietor of the store, who politely informed her of her mistake. She said not a word, but walked off in sulky silence. Such are the people who never read the newspapers, and are always ready to lend money to strangers.

And now somebody is saying, How shall I make my new silk dress? Well, with an over-skirt, with long points reaching to within a quarter of a yard of the bottom of the dress, with puffs of satin edged with narrow ruffles of silk, and don't, for mercy's sake, cover it with trimming! With a black satin basque half tight, with drapery sleeves, trimmed with French lace, headed with a narrow made trimming of the satin; and don't wear a puff! A neat round collar of plain or embroidered linen, or of Valenciennes or point, is vastly more becoming. Puffs are loud and fast, fit only for the *demi-monde*.

The mantle of the season is anything that will hang together on the human form! Sailor jackets, Metternich mantles, half tight basques, belted wraps, sacques, etc. The short square jacket, cut up in the back, is very pretty for misses under thirty. Tight garments that reveal every outline of the figure, are not *recherche* for the street, and have an unfinished look.

The advocates of untidiness are making strenuous efforts to reintroduce the long dress. It will be of that hideous length that trails about three fingers on the sidewalk, and rolls after it the *debris* of cigar ends, mud, paper wads, tobacco and miscellaneous filth. Bah! who has a mission to reform reformers? Let her be heard. VIC.

SPORTING MATTERS.

PUGILISM.

THE COMING FIGHT BETWEEN MACE AND ALLEN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—As the day of the fight between Mace and Allen approaches, strangers are constantly putting in an appearance, with a view to being present at the great event. At present, however, the number of arrivals has fallen far short of what it was expected it would reach, New York being but thinly represented. This is because the "fancy" of that city are compelled to remain at home and look after the election which takes place there soon, and their non-attendance here is notably felt. Large visitations of prominent sports were looked for to-day from Chicago, St. Louis, etc., but the train from the North brought but few. Tom Allen came this morning from St. Louis, halting at Annie City, about sixty miles distant. He is expected here to-morrow night to assist at Joe Coburn's benefit. Tom Kelly, who had been looked for, one of his seconds, did not accompany him, owing to Allen's refusal to pay him a round sum in advance, … [illegible] … McCoole also … and it is said that he will not be here. Sherman Thurston and Dick Roach, of St. Louis, came to-day, as did also Fanny Reardon, who hails from Vicksburg. These, together with the people mentioned in previous despatches, are the only ones of note from abroad. The city is unusually full of impecunious gamblers and thieves, who are greatly agitated in consequence of the high rates at which tickets to the fight have been placed. The journalistic profession is as yet represented only by old Joe Elliott, of the New York *Herald*, and the subscriber, of THE TRIBUNE, although other reporters are expected from New York. A certain Chicago sheet is making frantic use of the telegraph wires to secure some resident reporter to send on accounts of the base ball matches and to attend to the prize-fight, but with very poor success. It appears that the papers here do not go in either of these sporting matters. The fight, as stated in a previous despatch, will take place on the Jackson Railroad, at some point within fifty miles, the precise locality being kept secret to prevent the stealing of a march by parties too poor or too mean to buy tickets. The managers of the affair express satisfaction at the prospect of a medium crowd, and promise to have it conducted in the best of order. Mace is still at Mobile, and will not get here until Monday. He is a strong favorite in betting circles. The Allen men are asking two to one, which is not readily given, although some transactions at that rate are reported.

Jerry Donovan had a benefit to-night, and realized a moderate sum from it. Jerry will second Mace in the ring, assisted by Jim Cusick.

BASE BALL.

THE GAME AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The White Stockings rested from their labors to-day, and at night, by special invitation, attended two different balls, besides patronizing Jerry Donovan's sparring exhibition. To-morrow they play the Lone Stars, with whom a sharp game is anticipated. The weather promises splendidly, and an immense attendance is looked for, Sunday being the great and only day for out-door recreation and amusement in New Orleans. On Monday the Chicago Club encounters the Lees, on Tuesday attends the prize-fight, on Wednesday plays the Southerns, and on Thursday morning starts northward, halting at Memphis to play the Green Stockings of that city. Further than this, the return programme has not been determined upon.

A CINCINNATI PAPER CRITICISES THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

The Cincinnati papers, not having any other reason to criticise the Chicago nine, proceed to pitch into their morals in the following manner:

"It will be remembered that the Red Stockings refused to play a game of base ball in New Orleans, on Sunday, although the trip had been a losing one, pecuniarily, and the receipts on Sunday—the favorite day for all kinds of amusements in the Crescent City—would have gone far to place the balance on the right side. It seems, from a statement published in a Chicago paper, that the White Stockings have no such scruples, for they are matched to play the Lone Stars on the Sabbath. In addition to this, they are to attend the Mace-Allen prize-fight in a body on Tuesday."

The unprecedented success of the White Stockings thus far has given rise to the most sanguine expectations as to their capacity to successfully compete with any of the clubs of the country. The only thing to fear was that the "boys" had not yet become familiar enough with each other to make a first-class club, and from lack of practice, also, had not the proper *esprit du corps*. Everybody conceded that the material was there. But the boys have fairly gone beyond themselves, and have astonished their most sanguine friends, as well as defeated their enemies.

THE HAYMAKERS,

which club created such a sensation last year, has reorganized, and is now prepared to enter the field with the following nine: Fisher, pitcher; Hurley, catcher; Hollister, first base; Dick, second base; McDonald, third base; Penfield, left field; Flowers, short stop; Steve King, centre field, and Ed. King, a brother of Steve, right field.

MUTUALS VS. UNIONS.

The contests between the Mutual Club, of New York, and the Union Club, of Morrisania, have always been of an exciting character, and remarkably well played. Their first game of the season, was played on Thursday, and after one of the sharpest contests of the season, was won by the Mutuals by a score of 11 to 5.

THE NEW YORK MUTUALS BEATEN BY AN AMATEUR CLUB.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The base ball amateur Stars beat the professional Mutuals to-day—14 against 8.

THE RED STOCKINGS AT HOME.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Considerable preparation was made for a fitting reception to the Red Stockings at their grounds, to-day, on their return from the South, but the weather materially interfered. The club played, however, with a picked nine, resulting in a game for the former—36 to 11.

Italian Statuary.

On Monday, May 9, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Colby & Wirts will sell at auction at their rooms, 43 and 44 Dearborn street, an elegant stock of Italian Statuary, embracing the three Graces after Canova, Greek Slave, Shakspeare, and Milton, Dancing Girl, and many classical figures, very rich Etruscan Grecian, Florentine, and Swiss vases, card receivers and centre tables ornaments of the new and delicate grape patterns; fruit pieces, mantel ornaments and parlor ornaments of the highest order, the goods are imported by Signor L. Topi, and every article genuine. Admirers of elegant statuary will have an opportunity of buying real Italian goods at their own prices.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

On Monday, Messrs. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 81 State street, will open two cases of ladies' and children's underwear at prices so low that no lady can afford to manufacture her own. Satisfaction will be given or money refunded. They will also open a large assortment of parasols and fans. Messrs. H., P. & Co. have just received one case of the Royal kid gloves, of which they are sole agents at $1 per pair; also, thirty new silk pattern cloaks. Call, examine styles and prices, and judge for yourselves.

ILLINOIS.

Saturday's Doings in the Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Education Considered.

The Bible Question as Connected with the Public Schools.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARTICLE ON EDUCATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—The convention, this morning, in Committee of the Whole, took up the report of the Committee on Education, and it was expected that it would be passed through all its stages in at least two hours, and sent to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, but just at the last moment, when the work seemed complete, a disturbing element was introduced in the shape of an additional section proposed by Mr. Bayne, that the Bible shall never be excluded from the public schools of the State. This inaugurated a long and exciting debate, which lasted till the close of the afternoon session, and which at that hour seemed no nearer the end than when it was started. No less than fifteen speeches were made upon the question, many prepared with great care for the occasion. The principal speakers were Messrs. Bayne, Underwood, Snyder, Gamble, Harwood, Bromwell, Springer, Parks, Tincher, Anthony, Church, and Medill. All the speakers displayed much earnest vital piety and great Biblical research. The contest will be resumed the first thing on Monday morning.

DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

"HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1870.

"In compliance with an order from General John A. Logan, Commander of the G. A. R., I hereby announce that on the 30th day of this month it is expected that each Post of our order in this State will see that the graves of our dead comrades of the army and navy of the United States in the vicinity of the several Posts of the Grand Army in this department shall be honored by appropriate ceremonies.

"Comrades, let us strew flowers on these graves, and honor them in every possible way, not only for the sake of those who have fallen, but also for our good, and that of our children. Let us invoke, in this pleasant duty, the aid of our fellow citizens, who, in honoring the memory of these our fallen comrades, will honor the cause for which they fought, and the nation they died to save.

"And as we pay this tribute to the memory of the brave dead, let us rejoice that their lives were not lost, but that the country for which they died still lives—the home of freedom and of law.

"By order of C. E. LIPPINCOTT, "Commander Dep't G. A. R.
"SPEED BUTLER, A. A. G."

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, May 7.

THE PRINTING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The resolution regarding the publishing of the constitution in the weekly papers of the State was amended so as to include the publication of the proposed address, and was adopted.

The CHAIR announced Messrs. Cummings, Anderson, Tincher, Wagner, and Springer as a committee to appoint the committee to prepare the address to the State.

THE REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Education, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

On motion of Mr. PARKS, Chairman of the committee, the word "minor" was stricken out of Section 1.

Mr. CHURCH moved to substitute the word "persons" for "children," and to strike out the words "common school."

Messrs. UNDERWOOD and RICE opposed the amendment.

Mr. PERLEY moved to strike out all after the word "school."

Mr. VANDEVENTER opposed the amendment. He did not wish the old folks to crowd out the little ones.

Mr. PERLEY thought if an old fellow who had been unfortunate, had the moral courage to go to school, he ought to be allowed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed the striking out of "children."

Mr. Perley's amendment was lost.

The section was adopted as follows:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all persons in this State may receive a good common school education.

Section 2 was adopted as follows:

SEC. 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted, or received for school, college, seminary, or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

Section 3 was considered.

Mr. BROWNING moved to amend by substituting the word "denominational" for the word "sectarian."

The section was adopted as follows:

SEC. 3. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever, nor shall any grant or donation of land, money or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church or for any sectarian purpose.

Section 4 was considered.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Greene, objected. He knew of no person so well qualified to prepare school books as those engaged in the business of education.

Mr. FOX, of Schuyler, objected to this legislating against a class, and moved to strike out the section.

Mr. TINCHER said the section was a good one, and any one who knew of the log-rolling by teachers to get their books introduced into schools would have objected to it. It was not uncommon for a Director to go shares with some furniture dealer to put aside old furniture, and fit schools out with new.

Mr. ANTHONY said in a neighboring State, not long ago, it was attempted to exclude all persons connected with the law from schools. The Supreme Court had decided that it could not be done. He could not see why a teacher who in the quiet of his life wrote a book should for that reason be deprived of his profession.

Mr. RICE spoke of the abuses arising from the interest of teachers in the sale of books. The charges were double, and poor books were sometimes substituted for good ones, just to make money.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, did not think the author of a valuable book ought to be made to forego the advantages of his book or his profession.

Mr. WHITING spoke strongly against the principle of the section. It was wrong, every way regarded. How would lawyers like it, were they prohibited from writing law books.

The section was stricken out.

Section 5 was considered.

Mr. ENGLISH had never known any particular good arising from the existence of County Superintendents. They drew their pay, and that was all. He moved to strike out the section.

Mr. MOORE favored the motion. We were making too many State offices which the Legislature could not get rid of.

Mr. WHEATON opposed. Unless the office was expressly created it would not exist at all.

Mr. WAITE favored striking out.

Mr. KING opposed. There would be no such officer unless he was recognized in this constitution.

The section was stricken out.

Mr. BAYNE offered an additional section, enjoining the Legislature to pass laws prohibiting the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Living as we did in this enlightened age of the world; in this nineteenth century; in this day of Bible societies, it might at first glance seem unnecessary to offer such a proposition. But he felt it his solemn duty to recognize the right of that large and most exemplary class of persons who had sent him numerous petitions upon the subject. They were the salt of the earth, and as a city set upon a hill; and further, they held the balance of power in this State. He considered the permanence of our institutions dependent upon clinging to this book.

Mr. GAMBLE, of Kankakee, thought the Bible the book for all nations and times. God had as truly founded this nation as he had the nation of Israel. Was the creed of America to be blank atheism? At least the two hundred and fifty blind children at Jacksonville should not be deprived of the Bible. The gentleman related several touching incidents of these pupils, and their devotion to that book. *Harper's Weekly* was quoted from, and its illustrations explained. A Chicago paper had lately mentioned it as the wonder of the world, that this continent was girded with iron bands. He thought it a greater wonder that the world was girded with a girdle of Bibles.

Mr. SNYDER wished to present the other side. Now the version desired by the supporters of this section was distasteful to two-thirds of all Christians. This version was the work of some forty persons, not one of whom had any knowledge of the original Hebrew. It was full of mistakes, interpolations, intentional and otherwise, and mistranslations. What would the advocates of this section say were it proposed to force upon them the Douay version of the Bible. The gentleman discussed the question at considerable length.

Mr. CAMERON was in favor of leaving well enough alone. He believed the Bible was all that is claimed for it, but there was no especial call for any change of policy now. The truth, too, was that the King James version was now going out of date, even with Christians themselves, and new translations were being called for in all branches of the Church. Moreover, to compel others to read the Bible was to violate the teachings of the Book itself. We were not to do evil that good may come, and the secular and religious should not be mingled. The family, and not the school, was the place to teach religion.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE EDUCATION REPORT FURTHER CONSIDERED.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report of the Committee on Education, the question being on the adoption of the additional section offered by Mr. Bayne. Before any action was taken, the committee rose, reported the article to the Convention, as amended, minus the additional section, and asked concurrence on an amendment. The question was taken on concurring in striking out the fourth section. The vote was taken, and stood 25 to 25. The PRESIDENT declared non-concurrence with the committee on striking out.

The convention concurred in the vote striking out the fifth section.

The question was taken on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the sixth section. The convention refused to concur—25 to 26.

The report was then taken up for adoption. The first section was concurred in.

Mr. McDOWELL offered an addition to the section that in all cases colored children shall not be permitted to attend school with white children. Laid on the table—yeas, 36; nays, 16.

The section was then adopted.

The fourth section was then considered.

Mr. RAY moved to insert after the word "State," in the third line, the following, "with which such officer or teacher may be connected."

After discussion by Messrs. HAY, CHURCH, and others, the amendment of Mr. Ray was adopted.

The section was then adopted—ayes, 25; nays, 19, as follows:

SEC. 4. No teacher or State, county, township, or district school officer shall ever be interested in the sales, proceeds, or profits of any book, apparatus, or furniture used, or to be used, in any school in this State with which such officer or teacher may be connected, and any infraction of this rule shall render the person offending liable to such penalties as may be provided by the General Assembly.

The sixth section was then taken up.

Mr. WAGNER moved that the additional section offered by Mr. Bayne, that the Bible should never be excluded from the public schools, nor sectarian doctrines taught therein, be substituted for the sixth section.

Mr. HARWOOD read a well-written argument against the exclusion of the Bible from the schools.

A motion was then made that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Education, it being understood that Judge Underwood wished to speak upon the question.

The motion was lost.

Judge UNDERWOOD spoke against the amendment.

Mr. BROMWELL defended it, as did Mr. BROWNING, in a modified form, as follows: … [illegible] … prohibit the use of the Bible in public schools."

Mr. WENDLING made a speech, and moved that the whole question be referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. WAGNER moved to so change his substitute as to make it an addition to the sixth section.

"The General Assembly shall pass no laws to prohibit the use of the Bible in public schools."

Mr. CHURCH moved to add to Mr. Browning's amendment the words "nor compel its use in schools," so that Mr. Browning's amendment shall read as follows:

"The General Assembly shall pass no laws to prohibit the use of the Bible in the public schools, nor compel its use in schools."

Mr. PARKS, as Chairman of the Committee on Education, gave the reasons which induced the committee to leave out all reference to this question of the Bible in schools in their report, and then argued against the adoption of any of the propositions before the convention.

Mr. ANTHONY gave an interesting history of the Bible for the past four hundred years, and its various translations, and defended its use in our public schools.

Mr. SPRINGER advocated the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. RICE spoke against the amendment.

Mr. MEDILL opposed any proposition which forced the Bible out of the schools or into the schools. He hoped the convention would postpone any further discussion of the subject until the holy influence of the Sabbath should bring them to a better state of mind than now seemed to control them. If the question was decided now, he was in favor of the proposition introduced by Mr. Wagner and amended by Mr. Church, with the condition that the question be submitted to a vote of the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Medill's remarks the convention adjourned until Monday.

A large number of amendments were proposed during the afternoon, but the one which received the attention of all the speakers is as follows: "The Bible shall never be excluded from, nor its use compelled in the public schools of the State, nor shall sectarian doctrines be taught therein."

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the first issue of *Avenir National*. The *Siecle* and *Reveille* were seized because of the publication therein of a false proclamation, signed Louis Bonaparte.

The issue of the *Rappel* was again seized to-day, on account of its violation of the Press law.

Arrests for complicity in the late plot continue. Six members of the International Society of Workmen were apprehended at St. Etienne to-day.

The rumors of an outbreak at Lyons yesterday are not confirmed.

The radical journals of this city strongly advise the people to be calm and quiet to-morrow.

PARIS, May 7.—M. Lemnia, who at a recent public meeting urged the impeachment of the Emperor, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Gaulois* says the Empress has caused mass to be said in the Paris churches for the success of the *plebiscite* to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7.—Phillips, the alleged defaulter, who was arrested at Queenstown on the arrival of the Idaho, has had a preliminary examination, and been remanded to await for the testimony of Captain Cutting, of the Idaho.

In the House of Commons, last evening, the Irish Land bill was discussed in committee till the adjournment. Many amendments were introduced, debated, and rejected. Palmer's amendment, restricting the application of the improvement clause to tenancies created under this bill, provoked an unusually long and interesting discussion. At length, on a division, the amendment was rejected by 59 majority. The clause was then adopted. The committee rose; progress was reported, and the House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

LONDON, May 7.—The new steamship Sidonian, for the Anchor Line, was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day.

The American Consul at Cork has procured a further adjournment of the Phillips case until the arrival of important witnesses from America.

The steamer Earl Elgin was sunk to-day off Staines, having collided with an unknown vessel. The Captain, mate and their families were lost. Only seven of those on board escaped death.

The decision in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but will not be delivered until the next term of court.

The death of Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, revives the controversy respecting the invention of chloroform.

LONDON, May 7.—It is reported that Captain Cutting, whose testimony is required in the case of Phillips, the alleged defaulter, at Queenstown, is dead.

PRUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince Daisenberg, an *attache* of the Austrian Legation, was murdered to-day. His mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin is unknown.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 7.—A commercial treaty with Guatemala has been ratified and signed by the Austrian Government.

Herr Petrino has exchanged places with Herr Weidemann in the Cabinet. The former takes the portfolio of the National Defenses, and the latter that of Agriculture.

NORTH GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 7.—Grau has concluded an engagement with Madame Zeboch, the German tragedienne, who will play a hundred nights in America, commencing in New York next September.

ITALY.

LONDON, May 9.—The Prussian Consul at Rome, Herr D'Arabin, has delivered a despatch to Cardinal Antonelli, strongly backing the remonstrance of Napoleon.

TURKEY.

ATHENS, May 7.—Sir Henry Elliott, special British Embassador, entrusted with a highly important mission to the Sultan, arrived here to-day. He will depart immediately for Constantinople. There is great anxiety as to the nature of his visit.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, April 21.—The arrival of the Australian steamer was the occasion of great rejoicing.

An unusual amount of rain has fallen in the Hilo District.

Queen Emma visited the United States sloop of war Jamestown, and received a special salute.

Several shocks of earthquake had occurred in the District of Hilo, and one was the most severe since the shock of two years ago. The volcano is quite active. The great South Lake has overflowed, filling the depression in the centre formed during the convulsions of 1868.

NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The following intelligence is from Auckland papers of April 2: Major Kanaia attacked at Maraelpua and captured it after an hour's engagement. The garrison were taken prisoner by Major Latemp. The enemy killed over 100 prisoners. Tekvoti's twenty followers escaped.

CHINA.

LONDON, May 7.—Despatches just received state that the defeat of the Imperial army at Shanshi in the north of China, is fully confirmed.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 7.—General Thomas Jordan, late commander of the Cuban forces, arrived in this city yesterday. In conversation with a reporter, last evening, he gave the following as the result of the winter campaign in Cuba: The enemy have had about 5,000 men in active service, of which 600, including 40 officers, were killed. In the whole campaign Jordan had only 150 killed and 50 wounded. The fighting had ceased on account of the season a month before the General left, and had not been renewed since. The Spanish force on the island is now about 45,000 regulars and 45,000 volunteers, which latter are worthless except for garrison duty. They are obliged to keep over 20,000 guarding plantations, collecting taxes and doing general police duty, which force, if withdrawn, would destroy the plantations. The reports of atrocities practiced by the Spaniards, the General says, are true. They kill off, not only all prisoners, but also those found at work, non-combatants. Indeed, the half has not been told. In reply to inquiries regarding the accusation made against the Cubans, he said they were false. He invariably paroled all prisoners who were proper subjects and foreigners. "I could make short work of the Spanish power in Cuba. I could get into the Cinco Villas District, and this would drive the Spaniards into Havana immediately." He says the negroes make good soldiers; that they fight like demons. The General has brought with him a colored man who was an officer in his command, and who comes to this country for the express purpose of trying to convince Congress and our government that the slaves there have been really emancipated. The great want of the Cuban army, he says, is supplies and material. The volunteers are forthcoming without number.

HAVANA, May 7.—The steamer Triunfo arrived last night, bringing the Cuban General Goicouria, under a strong guard of naval officers. Goicouria was immediately taken to jail, where a court-martial assembled to try him. He was sentenced to be garroted, and was placed in the Capilla. At 6 o'clock this morning, he was taken to the Principe fort, and was garroted. An immense concourse assembled on the heights of Principe. The General remained perfectly serene and tranquil to the last.

CANADA.

Despatch from the Home Government Relative to the Fisheries.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Governor General communicated to the House of Commons, last evening, the following despatch from Downing street:

APRIL 19, 1870.

SIR: With reference to the previous correspondence with respect to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fisheries and maintain order.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Sir John A. Macdonald is ill and will be unable to attend to business for some time.

Change of Train Time on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

A new time-table has been made for the Milwaukee and Wisconsin Divisions, to go into effect on and after to-morrow. Two additional trains are put on the Milwaukee and one on the Wisconsin Division.

On the Milwaukee Division, one new train is a mail, which will leave Chicago at 8 in the morning and reach Milwaukee at noon. Returning it will leave Milwaukee at 6:30 a. m. and arrive in Chicago at 10:15 a. m., making the run in three hours and three-quarters. This train gives ample time for passengers to take the fast trains for the East, which leave at 11 o'clock. The other new train on this division is an Evanston accommodation, leaving Chicago at 11:40 a. m. and arriving in Evanston at 12:15 p. m.; leaving Evanston at 1:15 p. m., and arriving in Chicago at 1:50 p. m.

The changes in time of the old trains on this division are as follows: The Waukegan passenger leaves at 6:15 p. m. instead of 6:10; the express at 10 a. m. instead of 9:45. The night accommodation arrives at 5 instead of 5:45 a. m.; the day express at 8 p. m. instead of 7:30; the other express at 4:30 p. m. instead of 10:45 a. m.; the Waukegan passenger at 7:55 instead of 8:10 a. m.; and the Waukegan accommodation at 8:25 instead of 8:40 a. m.

On the Wisconsin Division the additional train is a Farrington accommodation, which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Barrington at 8:00 p. m.; leaves Barrington at 6:15 a. m., and arrives in Chicago at 7:45 a. m. This train stops at all stations, and is intended especially for the accommodation of suburban traffic.

The changes in this division are in the arriving times of the Woodstock and Janesville trains. The Woodstock accommodation train arrives at 10:10 instead of 9 a. m., and the Janesville passenger at 1 instead of 2:06 in the afternoon.

New Business Directory.

We are glad to announce that Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. are engaged in the compilation of a business directory of this city for the current year, and that it promises to be a great improvement on any previously issued. Rand, McNally & Co. are well known as an enterprising and fully responsible firm, and their facilities are of the best. In their hands the public have a guarantee that whatever they undertake in the publishing line will be carried out to the letter. The business directory has become a standard publication in most of the large cities of the country, and it ought to be in this. For business men it serves a purpose which the more cumbersome and expensive general directory does not. The labor of gathering information for this directory is now going on, and we bespeak for the canvassers the confidence and co-operation of the business public.

Mourning Store.

Collins, Kessler & Co., importers and dealers in mourning goods, will open, this week, corner of State and Madison streets, the only exclusive mourning and black dress goods establishment in Chicago and the West. Our stock will comprise all the novelties in mourning, as well as the more substantial lines in dress goods. Ladies may be certain to find everything in this line at the lowest figure, our motto being: "Quick sales and small profits." The millinery and dressmaking departments are in charge of a skilful New York artist. We shall be able to furnish complete mourning outfits at the shortest possible notice, and in time to suit the most urgent orders. We will be glad to receive customers after Wednesday next. Inauguration opening, May 17.

Wrapping Paper, Etc.

Wrapping paper, paper bags, twine, &c., are now sold by Pendleton at manufacturers prices. Persons in want of such goods will please notice this, and learn where to be governed thereby. The place is at the old stand, 164 and 166 Randolph street.

REAL ESTATE.

The Proposed New Opera House and Hotel.

Gas Works in Bridgeport.

Real Estate Market—Sales for the Week.

The proposition of Mr. Pike, of Cincinnati, to some of the property-owners of that city to build an opera house and hotel, to be owned by himself, if they would donate a large proportion of the cost of the building, may strike some as rather a novel one. Most Chicago property-owners would regard a similar proposition to build a similar structure, at their expense, by assessments on adjoining property that would be benefited, without, at the same time, giving the parties so assessed an exact equivalent in the ownership of the building so erected, as a decidedly cool. Owners of ground in cities, however, do seem to exhibit less enterprise in determining the character of their property than any other class of capitalists. There is scarcely a new hotel, theatre, opera house, or public building of any kind, which concentrates large numbers of people, that does not benefit adjoining property to a degree that would justify the owners of such property in donating a very large proportion of the cost of the structure. The justice of this was recognized in the recent establishment of our parks, in providing for the assessment of the costs of the parks upon the property benefited. The principle has never been extended to public buildings to an extent justified by the benefits conferred on adjoining property, yet any one who is acquainted with what was the value of the property in the vicinities where the Opera House and the Custom House have since been erected, must know that the value of ground within two or three blocks of one of those institutions has been increased sufficiently to have justified the owners in paying at least one-fourth of the cost of those buildings. But there are other ways in which a concerted movement of particular property owners may add to the value of their property with comparatively trifling cost. In connection with residence property this may be accomplished by the establishment of uniform building lines for the fronts of houses; in tree planting, with reference to some general design that shall embrace a whole street, or a considerable proportion of it; in the ornamentation of intersections of streets with fountains or statues; in the removal of nuisances, or even of buildings of unsightly appearance, in short, anything which shows that taste has been exercised in accordance with a comprehensive design by the residents of a whole neighborhood. A few fine buildings surrounded by others of an inferior quality, have but little effect to establish a higher value for ground in their vicinity. The good taste and expenditure of one or two individuals in ornamenting their grounds or in building fine residences, have but little effect on the value of property in their vicinity unless their example is followed by the generality of the residents near them. It is the character of the whole neighborhood that determines the value of property, and not the expenditure of a few individuals. An instance of how a unity of designs in the improvement of residence property adds to its value, may be seen in the block on Calumet avenue, extending from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets. On the east side of the street the fronts of the houses are at a uniform distance of fifty feet from the street, and this circumstance alone adds just about $100 per front foot to the value of the property opposite to it, which is shown by the fact that while property opposite to the fine grounds in front of these houses sell for $375 per front foot, lots one block south, where the quality of the residences is just as good—only that they are all nearer to the street—ground is worth only $275 per front foot. There is perhaps a larger proportion of fine private residences in Chicago than in any other American city, but on some of our best streets their general effect is destroyed by the irregularity of the front lines. The front of one house is fifty feet back from the street, the next is twenty-five, the next is only ten, and, though of late years these irregularities have been corrected to some extent, there is yet no other one thing which detracts so much for the general appearance of the best residence quarters. Observant men, who come westward from the Atlantic States, remark a tendency to prosecute business enterprise by associations, or joint stock companies, or clubs. This is a more marked characteristic in San Francisco than in Chicago, and, though it is somewhat popular in the prosecution of other business enterprises here, which could as well be carried on by individual capital, it is wholly wanting in that class of enterprises for the improvement of real estate, which cannot be made successful in any way but by the association and concerted action of numbers of property owners. There is not a statue nor a fountain in any street in Chicago, nor a continuous row of trees, nor a uniform "building line" of residence fronts, nor even a uniform style of respectable sidewalks for the distance of a whole block in the city, yet there are residence quarters where the value of ground in one block might be increased in value 50 per cent over that in adjoining blocks by these improvements, and at comparatively small cost.

We understand that the ground has been purchased in Bridgeport, at the intersection of Reuben street with the South Branch, for the erection of new gas works. As soon as the new buildings are ready the present works on Monroe and Adams streets will be discontinued, and the buildings taken down. The moving of the works two and a half miles south of their present location has become necessary from the increasing consumption of gas south of Twenty-second street, and shows the growth of the city in that direction. From the new works, the main pipe, thirty-six inches in diameter, will be laid in Thirty-first street to Cottage Grove avenue. From this "main," side pipes running north and south will supply the gas to consumers on the north of Twelfth street, while the works on the North Branch will supply all north of Twelfth street. The removing of the gas works will be one more obstacle out of the way of the development of all the district between Van Buren street and the river into first-class business property, in the centre of which will be the new hotel.

Real estate brokers complain of "dull times," and we hear of several that are going out of the business. The excitement of last year and the year before made a large increase in the number of middlemen, who now find that their business was not permanent. The real estate market is, however, in a much healthier condition than they; prices are firm, and, whenever a holder is obliged to sell, he finds plenty of customers at the slightest reduction of price. The general disinclination on the part of holders to sell, together with the abundance of money seeking such investments, indicate that there is likely to be a further advance in prices this spring.

The following table shows the volume and tendency of transactions in real estate, situated within a radius extending seven miles from the Court House, during the week ending May 7, the aggregate volume in each direction, and the total in all, being compared with the same for the four previous weeks:

Location.	No. of transfers.	Agg'te value.
Within the old city limits	116	$600,761
North of Fullerton avenue	4	32,000
South of Egan avenue	22	222,132
West of Western avenue	10	46,915
Total	152	902,808
Total, week ending April 30	184	1,114,079
Total, week ending April 23	144	792,004
Total, week ending April 16	194	998,922
Total, week ending April 9	136	698,799

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Saturday, May 7:

Noble st, 142 ft s of North av, w f, 50x92 ft; April 30	$467
Noble st, 192 ft s of North av, w f, 25x92 ft; April 30	933
Jackson st, 271½ ft w of Aberdeen, n f, 39x125 4-10 ft; May 6	8,792
West Lake st, 71 ft e of Oakley, s f, 24x130½ ft; May 3	2,000
Cottage Grove av, n of Egan av, w f, 33x130 ft; May 2	6,000
Butterfield st, 124 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 25x125 ft; Sept. 9, 1868	725
Sangamon st, n w cor of Jackson st, e f, 67x125 ft; May 2	21,000
Aberdeen st, 105½ ft n of Adams st, e f, 32x180 ft; Feb. 1	10,778
Bauwens st, n w cor of Elk st, e f, 72x126½ ft; May 7	2,200
Desplaines st, s w cor of Depuyster st, e f, 25x125 ft; March 11	2,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Nichols av, 100 ft n of Chestnut st, e f, 50x125 ft; May 5	1,900
Forty-second st, between Blanchard and Western avs, s f, 12 acres; May 4	19,500
WEST OF CITY LIMITS.	
Campbell st, 60 ft n of Tyler st, w f, 175x125 ft; April 26	5,600

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Oratorio Society.

The annual meeting of the Oratorio Society was held last Thursday evening, in the lecture-room of Farwell Hall.

From the reports submitted by the various officers, it appears that during the year there were received $3,373.35, and there were expended $3,186.17. There is in the treasury $192.28, and outstanding debts to the amount of $1,005.15, leaving them in debt $813.87. They lost $300 by the "Messiah," but made $600 by the "Creation." They hope to give, before July 1, a "psalm," by Dudley Buck, and some miscellaneous selections.

The following changes were made in the constitution and by-laws: A provision for annual members, not active; on payment of $10 per annum, any person may attend, with a companion, all rehearsals and concerts of the society, which it is hoped, the society will meet with such a hearty response from our musical public, shall, at the *very beginning* of the year, insure the entire financial success of the society; a greater fee for initiation—$5 for gentlemen, and $3 for ladies; also, a monthly due of 50 cents for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies.

The annual election of officers will take place next Thursday evening at the same place.

Arrest of Bank Thieves.

The robbery of the First National Bank, of Springfield, Ill., occurred September 10, 1869. Three parties were engaged in it, two of whom were recognized as well-known Eastern thieves, whose names were Chas. Hicks, *alias* Wm. Harper, and Walter Sheridan, *alias* Wm. A. Stoneford. The third party made his escape.

Hicks, *alias* Harper was convicted and sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary. Stoneford deposited $5,000 cash for bail, and, on getting out, failed to make his appearance at court, and the bail was forfeited and the case placed in the hands of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, to hunt him up. They soon found he was in New York, but that it would be difficult, on account of his hiding places, to get him there.

On Wednesday last, Pinkerton received a despatch from the Prosecuting Attorney, at Springfield, that Sheridan, or one of his partners, was then at Joliet, visiting Harper, and requesting that the man be arrested, or, to follow him and see if he did not come in connection with Sheridan. He was followed from Joliet to Chicago, and getting suspicious of the party following him, another man was placed on his track, and the first one withdrawn. The second followed him from Chicago to Lafayette, Ind.; from Lafayette to Toledo, Ohio; and from Toledo he was followed by Mr. W. A. Pinkerton and another operative to Sandusky, Ohio; and while watching him Friday morning, May 6, at 8 o'clock, he came in connection with Stoneford, *alias* Sheridan, who was at once arrested, and was on Saturday evening safely delivered to the authorities at Springfield.

The other man, who was also arrested as a third party to the robbery, claims to be a brother of Harper, but the fact of his registering an assumed name and his suspicious conduct, warranted the detectives in bringing him on to Springfield.

Sheridan is well known as one of the heaviest bank thieves in the country. He is an intelligent and a well educated man and of very fine personal appearance.

The True Time.

Professor Safford has been engaged during a day or two past in regulating the time marked by very unastronomical weather by visiting some of our leading citizens and asking their pecuniary cooperation in establishing an electric communication between the Court House and the Dearborn Observatory. Thus far, he has met with good success, but has not yet secured the amount of the money required to put up the wires and third battery, which will enable us of the city to take correct note of time. The amount required is not more than two thousand dollars, the cost of maintenance being assumed by the city. It is probable that before long all our railroad depots and leading banks will be also electrically connected with the observatory in one grand system.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: J. Adams, Des Moines; … [illegible] … R. Porter, Vermont; A. L. Rice, San Francisco; H. Miller, Toledo; C. C. Foster, Toronto; F. P. Quarles, Arkansas.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Judge David Davis, Bloomington; … [illegible] … A. F. Wilmarth, New York; Hon. E. R. Ainsworth, Des Moines; E. L. Pindell, L. G. Harris, Michigan; W. G. Clark, St. Louis; L. S. Hammond, Cape Vincent; E. L. Ireton, Cincinnati; Samuel Carson, O. P. Gardner, New York; Wm. W. Fergus, Hartford, Conn.; L. D. Norris, Michigan; Henry B. Sherman, Milwaukee; C. B. Headley, Rochester.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: C. T. Whittemore, Omaha; Luther B. Fry, St. Louis; A. M. and Charles G. Bennett, H. A. Goldie, New York; G. Arnold, Laporte; L. Wilson, Rock Island; F. G. Leonard, Boston; H. F. Read, Boston; N. H. Felt, Salt Lake City; W. R. Locke, Lewis Bay, Boston; T. C. Morris, Utah; P. J. Nichols, Harrisburgh; John Meredith Davis, N. M. R. R.; D. C. Haskell, Salem, Mass.; Lyman Smith, Dedham, Mass.; H. B. Sherman, Toledo; E. Chamberlain, Dubuque; John Birdsell, Canada.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: Richard Ennis, St. Louis; Robert Bradley, Memphis; J. H. Bates, Springfield, Mass.; O. F. Kendall, John W. Jackson, New York; Daniel Chamberlain and G. R. Chamberlain, Boston; Charles E. Curtis, Detroit; John Gibson, Pullman, H. Rogers, Port Byron; D. Newcomb, Louisville; C. S. Falkner, Keene, N. H.; H. W. Byington, San Francisco; C. S. Cannon, New York; John B. W. Isham, Louisville; E. Field, Providence; S. B. Reis, Washington, D. C.

—A notable party, consisting of the following distinguished gentlemen, arrived, by special train (via L. S. & M. S.), at the Tremont House last evening: Hon. H. F. Clark, President L. S. & M. S. R. W.; Hon. Augustus Schell, Vice President L. S. & M. S. R. W.; Jas. H. Banker, Director and Treasurer L. S. & M. S. R. W.; Amasa Stone, Jr., Director L. S. & M. S. R. W.; J. H. Devereaux, Director L. S. & M. S. R. W.; Addison Hills, Esq., General Freight Agent L. S. & M. S. R. W.; G. K. Gates, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

Personal.

John Maitland, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, and, for many years, the senior member of the well-known firm of Maitland, Scranton & Co., is about to leave for Europe, accompanied by his wife. They will rejoin their son in Manchester, England, where he has been staying since last autumn. Mr. Maitland retired from business, a few months ago, with an ample fortune even for Chicago, and will probably spend some time abroad, making the tour of the Old World.

Work on the South Park.

The South Park Commissioners are pushing the work under their charge as rapidly as possible. Olmstead, Vaux & Co. have been appointed landscape architects; George W. White, chief engineer and superintendent, and J. H. Lewis and J. S. Foster assistant engineers. The engineers have a full corps in the field, making a topographical survey of the whole park. Mr. Lewis is laying out the work on Drexel avenue preparatory to letting it. The work on South Park avenue will not be let, but will be prosecuted as fast as that on Drexel avenue. There are now 25 men working on Drexel avenue, and 25 others doing mason work. About 10,000 trees have been set out, in nursery form, and some 40,000 more, of various sizes, have been delivered. The Chief Engineer has appointed twelve policemen, six for day and six for night duty. Buildings, to be used as boarding houses for the workmen, have been moved on the ground.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 7, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	…	Rain.
Night prec'd'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC. CHICAGO, May 8.

Sun rises	[illegible]	Moon rises	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

Moon's first quarter, [illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

Deputy Coroner Spears held an inquest at No. 62 Sherman street, yesterday morning, on the remains of Henrietta Kurth, aged 20 months, who died on an emigrant train which arrived in this city on Friday night. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from convulsions.

—He also held an inquest, at No. 126 Van Buren street, on the body of Jorren Alfenstadt, aged 4 years, who died of measles, contracted at Castle Garden, New York. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Both were immigrants' children.

Robbery.

On Thursday last Mr. Edson, who lives just beyond the toll gate on North Clark street, sold some property and received $2,200 in cash. As it was too late to deposit it in bank, he took it home with him and placed it in his secretary. The next morning he brought it to this city and deposited it, and an hour after he left his residence two men effected an entrance through a back window, broke open the secretary and several drawers, but only secured two gold watches and several articles, in all valued at $325. They were evidently after the $2,200, but were most egregiously disappointed.

Announcements.

The officers of the Thirteenth Army Corps will meet at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock sharp, to make arrangements to attend a reunion of the corps at Springfield, on the 17th inst. All are requested to attend.

—The funeral of Walter Warren Cobb, son of S. B. Cobb, will take place Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 973 Prairie avenue. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

No More Shackling.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, it was ordered that hereafter prisoners on the way from the police stations to the Police Courts, or from the Police Courts to the Bridewell or the County Jail, unless they are desperate, or charged with crimes of a felonious nature, shall not be shackled or in any way subjected to indignity.

Empty Whiskey Barrels Branded.

John Fueler, a dealer in whiskey, whose place of business is on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Eighteenth street, was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with having in his establishment, nineteen empty whiskey barrels, the brands on which had not been removed. He was held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing on Monday afternoon.

City Tax Sale.

The sale for city taxes and assessments commences on Tuesday, the 10th instant, and will be held in the Council Chamber, Court House. Those who have not yet paid have one more day to settle with the Collector.

A Sell.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, two men called at the Madison Street Police Station, and stated that a man had been thrown out of a house of prostitution, on Madison street, near Desplaines, and that he had broken his neck, by falling down the steps. Several policemen rushed over to the place indicated, and found a man that was dead drunk. The informers were gone when the officers returned, but the latter were satisfied when the inebriate was locked up.

A Coat Thief.

A young man, named Sherman, who has been visiting billiard saloons, taking the coats of players and quietly walking out, was arrested yesterday. A large number of pawn-tickets were found in his possession, and about $300 worth of clothing was recovered from shops on Wells street. Sherman will have a hearing at the Madison Street Police Court to-morrow morning.

A Greedy Thief.

John Deveraux was arrested last evening for larceny. He went into a saloon on North Clark street, and observing J. J. Jordan asleep in a chair, cut his watch chain with a pair of scissors and pocketed the time-keeper. As Jordan did not awake, Deveraux put his hand into the sleeper's pocket to get his wallet. Jordan awoke and gave the thief a fearful threshing. Both of his eyes were closed, his cheeks swollen terribly, and his head was cut in several places. He will have a hearing to-morrow.

A Big Haul.

Captain Miller, in accordance with orders, visited three houses of ill-fame, with a posse of policemen, last evening, and secured twenty nine men and girls. The names of the keepers are: Mary Johnson, South Jefferson street; Lizzie Moore, South Clinton street; and Ada Hutchins, North Green street.

Miscellaneous.

At a regular meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Society of this city, held on Friday last, resolutions were adopted expressive of the sorrow of the members at the death of Mr. Patrick Powers, who for many years has been an active and highly esteemed member of the society.

—A bay mare was stolen from in front of the residence of Mr. Brigham, corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets, yesterday afternoon.

THE EAST WING.

Reply to Mr. Bauman by Supervisor Waite—A Request to be Let Alone.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your issue of Sunday last contained a communication signed "F. Bauman," in which that gentleman treated of the east wing of the Court House. Ever since he was on the committee of experts, he seems to think it his bounden duty to preach a weekly sermon, taking for his text the unfortunate east wing. At the request of the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors, I wish to protest against the statements and strictures of Mr. Bauman.

We have no desire in life to deprive Mr. Bauman of any laurels he may have won; nor do we dispute that he is a "scientific engineer." We are willing to concede that Mr. Bauman is "scientific," but we are unwilling to admit that he is the only man of science in the city. We congratulate Chicago on the fact that there is more than one "scientific" engineer in our midst, and we think there are gentlemen just as "scientific" as Mr. Bauman, who have had as long and as varied an experience, and whose opinions are equally as reliable and valuable, if not more so.

In the hands of such men the committee has placed the safety of the structure. We cannot do anything else. The only person who seems dissatisfied with that arrangement is Mr. Bauman. We cannot please him. We were not elected to please him, but to do our duty to our constituents and the public. All we ask is to be let alone to prosecute the work of reconstructing the building, and we claim, as we have a right to claim, immunity from hostile and adverse criticism, until our work is completed. Then will we have assumed the responsibility of the building, but not until then. We are doing the best we can, and are determined to do the work as economically as possible, but do not intend to sacrifice safety to false economy.

We have removed some of the cross-walls of the building, thereby relieving the pier stones, which were so badly crushed, of some three hundred tons pressure. New and larger pier stones are substituting for the damaged ones. When we have completed the east wing we will renovate and reconstruct the old building.

In short, we are leaving nothing undone that can be done to make the building strong and safe beyond peradventure. Meanwhile we protest against the hebdomidal effusions of the critical Mr. Bauman, and ask to be let alone until our work is done. GEO. W. WAITE, Civil Engineer, and one of the Committee on Public Buildings.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Progress of the Institution—Inaugural Entertainment—Election of Officers.

An inaugural entertainment will be given at the new hall of the association, Nos. 151 and 153 Monroe street, next Friday evening, which will consist of an address by James W. Sheahan, of THE TRIBUNE, an original paper for the occasion, by F. B. Wilkie (Poliuto), of the *Times*, and an original poem, by Jeremiah Mahony, principal of the Wells School; after which will be given a grand vocal and instrumental concert by the best talent in the city. This institution, now entering on its third year, has passed through the first and second years of its existence with encouraging success; its prosperity has far exceeded the expectations of its founders. Two years ago the Union Catholic Library Association existed only in the imagination of a few persons, who felt the necessity for such an institution, and resolved to make an earnest effort to build up a library commensurate with the wants of the Catholic community of Chicago, and in keeping with the enterprise of this wealthy and progressive city. The library has now numbering two thousand volumes; the Chicago daily papers, the principal Catholic newspapers and periodicals published in this country are they received, as well as many of the best English and American magazines. The librarian, who is devoted to the interests of the library, keeps it in a neat and orderly condition, and discharges the duties of her position in a most courteous and ladylike manner.

The object of the association has been to place within the reach of all the privileges of a good library and comfortable and commodious reading-rooms, and, in order to accomplish this, the fees of members are fixed at so low a figure that the poorest laborer will not be inconvenienced by paying them, only two dollars initiation fee, and three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a month, afterwards.

Every Catholic young man in the city should become a member of this institution, as by doing so he would save money, cultivate his mind, and improve his morals.

The annual election of officers, which will be held next Tuesday, the 10th inst., elicits much interest, and will doubtless have the good effect of largely increasing the list of members. The following named gentlemen are the candidates on the regular ticket: For President, T. A. Moran; for First Vice President, P. W. Snowhook; for Second Vice President, J. J. W. O'Donoghue; for Corresponding Secretary, P. M. Hagh; for Recording Secretary, M. W. Murphy; for Financial Secretary, M. Schweistal; for Treasurer, J. J. McGrath; for Board of Managers, R. J. Brass, E. F. Dore, T. H. Glasstreck, C. McDonnell, and C. J. Sauter.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services in the Churches.

Sermons on Various Subjects.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Santvoord will preach, morning and evening, at the Thirty-first Street Church.

Professor David Swing preaches, morning and evening, in Westminster Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets.

Rev. Daniel Lord preaches twice at Calvary Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.

Rev. J. H. Walker preaches twice at Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, between Throop and Loomis.

Rev. G. P. Nichols preaches, morning and evening, at Olivet Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

Rev. J. S. Hanna will preach in the morning at Twenty-eighth Street Church.

Rev. Mr. Johnson preaches for the First Presbyterian Church of Norwood Park, at 4 p. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach, morning and evening, in the Church of the Redeemer, West Washington street. Subject of morning discourse, "Dr. Patton on Universalism;" in the evening, "The Law of Divorce."

Rev. D. M. Reed of Rockford, will preach, morning and evening, at St. Paul's Church, Wabash avenue.

Rev. O. F. Safford, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach twice in Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

UNITARIAN.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier will preach twice at the Church of the Messiah.

Rev. C. A. Staples will preach, morning and evening, at the Third Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets.

Rev. Robert Collyer will preach twice in Unity Church. Subject in the morning, "The Salvation we Believe in"—the seventh in the course on Unitarian ideas.

Rev. W. C. Garnett, of Milwaukee, will preach in the Fourth Church, at Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second street, at 10½ a. m.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. B. N. Powers will preach twice at St. John's Church, Union Park. Subject in the forenoon, "Honor all Men;" in the evening the annual spring discourse.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney preaches twice at Christ Church, Michigan avenue.

There will be services, morning and evening, at St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street.

Rev. A. W. Snyder will preach twice at Calvary Church, Warren avenue.

Rev. O. B. Thayer will preach, morning and evening, at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

At the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul there will be full choral services and a sermon by the Bishop. Full choral services and a sermon in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Locke will preach at Grace Church in the morning. Rev. Mr. Foote, of Salt Lake City, will preach in the evening.

METHODIST.

Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach in the morning at Trinity Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, will preach in the evening.

Rev. J. H. Bishop will preach at Grant Place Church in the morning. Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach in the evening.

Rev. Watson Thatcher will preach twice at Simpson Church.

Rev. C. H. Fowler preaches twice at Wabash Avenue Church. Evening subject, "Intercession of Christ."

Rev. H. W. Thomas will preach twice at Park Avenue Church. In the evening, "Determination," the last of the three lectures in which it is sought to show how the condition of mankind in this life may be bettered.

Rev. W. H. Daniels preaches in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington, a discourse on "Love," at 7:45 p. m. Love Feast at 10:30 a. m.

Union Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. W. F. Stewart, pastor. Until the completion of the new church edifice on Ada street, the above society will hold services Sunday evenings, at 7:30, in the church corner of May and Fulton streets.

Rev. H. Crews preaches twice at Indiana Avenue Church. Communion service in the forenoon.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Dr. Northrup will preach in the morning at Union Park Baptist Church. Rev. J. E. Kenney will preach in the evening. The pastor is absent.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield will preach, morning and evening, in the Centenary Church.

Rev. O. T. Walker will preach twice in the North Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street.

Rev. E. J. Goodspeed preaches twice in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets.

Rev. W. Hagers, D. D., preaches twice at the University.

Rev. C. A. Buckbee, of San Francisco, will preach in the forenoon at Wabash Avenue Church. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. J. B. Thomas, will preach on "Procrastination."

Dr. Graham preaches for the First Baptist Church of Norwood Park at 10:30 a. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. E. F. Williams will preach twice at Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets. Morning subject, "Abraham, the friend of God;" evening subject, "Calamity at Richmond."

Rev. L. F. Chamberlain will preach in the forenoon at New England Church, corner of North Dearborn and White streets. Rev. Alexander King, D. D., of London, will speak in the evening on the progress of religious reform in Ireland.

Rev. C. M. Tyler preaches twice at South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach twice at Union Park Congregational Church.

Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach in the morning at the First Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets. A meeting will be held in the evening in behalf of the West Side mission work. Addresses will be made by speakers from several churches.

Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett will preach in the evening at Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Communion service in the morning.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Rev. J. R. Hibbard preaches in the morning at the Temple on Adams street.

At the South Mission, corner of Kankakee avenue and Thirty-third street, there will be preaching at 10 a. m., and in the evening at 3½ p. m., by Rev. Mr. Goodner.

At the North Mission, opposite Lincoln Park, preaching at 3½ p. m.

At the Seminary, at Hyde Park, Rev. W. M. Goodner will preach in the morning.

Rev. C. Miel will preach in French, at 3 p. m., in the New Church Temple, on Adams street. Subject, "Priesthood and Religion."

INDEPENDENT.

A Friends' meeting will be held, morning and evening, on Twenty-sixth street, east of Indiana avenue.

Rev. E. M. Boring will preach in the Public School building at Thatcher, at 3 p. m.

Rev. W. H. Van Doren, D. D., will preach twice at the American Reformed Church, West Washington street.

Rev. F. Richards preaches twice at the English Evangelical Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets.

Rev. J. S. Sweeney will preach twice at the First Christian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street.

Rev. A. X. Shoemaker preaches, in the forenoon, at the Church of God, Warren avenue. Rev. J. R. Barry preaches in the evening.

Religious services, in the Holland language, will be held, in the forenoon, in the New England Congregational Chapel, White street. Preaching by Rev. Esan Noorden.

Rev. Mr. King, of London, will preach, in the morning, at the Illinois Street Church.

Rev. J. G. White will deliver, at Farwell Hall, at 3 o'clock, the first of a series of lectures on Romanism.

Elder C. C. Ramsey will preach, morning and evening, at the Advent Church, on Green street. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at 3 p. m., at Lincoln Park Cemetery.

Mr. D. L. Moody will preach this evening at Farwell Hall.

Prof. Wyman would like to meet the Farwell Hall choir, at 7 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. O. T. Walker will preach the regular monthly sermon before the West Randolph Union Mission Sabbath School, corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, at 3 p. m.

There will be a spiritual conference at Crosby's Music Hall, at 10:30 a. m. The children's progressive lyceum meets at 12 m.

Removal.

The office of the *American Builder* has been removed from 115 Monroe street to Kent's new building, 151 Madison street. The publisher is now giving with every subscription a copy of Ritchie's Irving, a fine line engraving, 24x32 inches. The *Builder* stands at the head of all publications of its class, and is richly worth its subscription price of $3, and it is a difficult matter to understand how Mr. Lakey can make it pay to give away so fine a picture.

Window Screens.

Wire-cloth window screens are again coming in demand. Persons wanting them should go to the pioneers in the trade, Messrs. Evans & Co., No. 201 Lake street, who have facilities for putting up screens for the whole city. Painted wire cloth is furnished at 15 cents per yard. The trade are liberally dealt with.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Probably no article for the hair ever invented so justly deserves celebrity as Burnett's Cocoaine. It has for a long time been used as a needful toilet appendage by the fashionable public of this country, while the size of bottle and durability in use render it cheap enough to be within the reach of every one. These remarks are also applicable to Burnett's flavoring extracts.

Liquors and Cigars.

Mr. J. A. Wolford, formerly of the firm of Macnamara & Wolford, Buffalo, has just opened, on an extensive scale, a new wholesale and retail liquor and cigar store, at 123 South Clark street. Mr. Wolford's qualifications as an enterprising business man, will doubtless insure success for the new establishment, which will be conducted on the best principles.

Deserved Success.

Farwell, Ellsworth & Co., solicitors of patents, owing to a rapidly-increasing business, have removed their office to more commodious quarters, 128 Dearborn street, opposite Tribune Building. Their experience of many years in the Patent Office at Washington secures them superior advantages, which inventors of the Eastern as well as Western States appreciate.

Removal.

James C. Simm, the well-known confectioner, late of 125 Dearborn street, has removed to the large and commodious four-story building, No. 41 State street, where, with increased facilities, and strict attention to the wants of the trade, he is prepared to offer, to all who may favor him with a call, the purest of goods in his line at very low figures.

Change of Time.

On and after to-day the trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road will depart and arrive as follows: The day express leaves at 10 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.; the Peru accommodation leaves at 4:30 p. m. and arrives at 9:30 a. m., and the night express leaves at 10 p. m. and arrives at 6 a. m.

New Firm.

Messrs. Wm. Dickinson, of the firm of Hugh McLennan & Co., and Frank Price, of this city, will open on to-morrow, May 9, a branch office of the Mutual Security Insurance Company of Chicago in the Mercantile Building (main floor), No. 136 LaSalle street. As these gentlemen are well known to the business community, and represent a first-class company, they may reasonably expect [illegible] in the business of fire and marine insurance, which their qualifications and advantages richly merit. They will devote attention chiefly to the wants of commercial merchants and shippers.

A. D. Titsworth's New Store—Enlargement of Business—Ready-Made Clothing.

It is now fully twenty years since A. D. Titsworth opened his merchant tailoring and clothing establishment in this city. During that long time the business which he founded has steadily grown, supported as it was by his own practical knowledge, and by an earnest endeavor to meet, in the highest possible degree, the wants of purchasers until it has become so firmly established, and its merits so well known as to need no outside aid. No house in the city is more widely known, and no one has a better or more honestly-earned reputation.

But Mr. Titsworth, after devoting himself for so many years to the special branch of custom-made clothing, has now determined to enlarge the sphere of his operations, and to engage in the sale of ready-made clothing after a plan of his own devising, and which will certainly attract the favorable attention of the public.

It is his intention henceforth to pay far more attention to the ready-made clothing business than was formerly the case, and to keep on hand a stock of ready-made clothing which is to be superior in quality to any heretofore produced in the Chicago market, and which is to be manufactured in his own building and under his own supervision. This, it will be seen, is something new to Chicago where measured and ready-made work have never before been made under the same roof. But, though both branches are under one hand, the custom and ready-made clothing will be manufactured by entirely different workmen, and in different rooms. It is also his intention to have marked on every article in the store in plain figures the price for which it can be sold, and that price will be as low as it will be possible to produce the garments for, and certainly as low as persons could buy the same garments for elsewhere at wholesale. The large amount of trade which he expects to secure will enable him to adhere to this rule in reference to low prices. When these prices are all determined on, they will not be deviated from for any one, and business will be done only for cash.

As preliminary to this change, Mr. Titsworth has become sole proprietor of the business, and has leased the Arcade Buildings, on Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, which are admirably fitted for the purposes he has in view. There he will carry on, not only the new, but the old business; for he has no desire to lose his old customers, and persons ordering clothes will find them as well and as conscientiously made as at any time during the last twenty years.

That Mr. Titsworth will succeed, there is no doubt. In view of the good fortune that has hitherto attended him, it is beyond question. The citizens of Chicago will always encourage an attempt to furnish them with excellently made clothing at reasonable prices. It is what they have long needed, and they will not throw away any opportunity of securing it.

The formal opening of the new store will take place during the week.

Park Side Homestead Association.

Lots at Park Side, on the Illinois Central, three blocks from the South Park, are offering at $450 each, on remarkably easy terms. The officers of the association are, George Waite, President; Jas. H. Ely, Vice President; A. T. Chase, Secretary and Treasurer; and Chancey T. Bowen, E. G. Clark, B. F. Read, and Jas. P. Root, Directors.

Correction.

We would inform the public that we are publishing a *Business Directory* of this city, and *not a General Directory*, as some seem to understand. We make this announcement for the benefit of those who, when giving patronage to us, may not be misled with the idea that we are publishing a General Directory when such is not the case. RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

The Avenue Turkish Bath.

The Turkish bath is good not only for invalids, but for all who recognize the importance of personal cleanliness. So prepare your bodies for health and comfort during the summer months. Commence the Turkish bath at once. You can then stay at home, without sighing for the country, the seaside, or Saratoga. A bath at 294 Wabash avenue is a genuine luxury to any one.

Magoun's Adjustable Screens.

These window screens adjust to all windows. All good housekeepers should have them, as by their use all annoyance from flies and mosquitoes is avoided, and their protection to paint will save their cost in one season. Any one can put them in their place in two minutes. They are cheap and durable. For sale at wholesale and retail by Bangs Bros., 158 State street.

Personal.

Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., has resumed the office practice of his profession as counsellor-at-law. Attention is invited to his advertisement, which appears in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All in want of first-class boots and shoes go to Hamilton & Hoadley's, 132 Lake Street, who keep the largest stock of "Burt's" various styles, at lowest prices.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Merson, Yardley & Co.'s London Royal Imperial Gin guaranteed strictly pure. P. O'Neill, sole agent, Chicago.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.

Business during the week has been good in nearly all departments of trade. People seem to have shaken off the fear that Congress will enact anything to disturb finances, and the general impression is that though some Funding bill may be passed, it will not include any compulsory clauses in relation to the banks. The firmness of gold at about 115 for the last few weeks has made the impression that its price will not show a lower average than that during the summer, and induces country merchants to buy liberal bills of goods.

Money was scarcely ever more abundant in this market than at present. The deposits in the banks are probably four to five millions over the usual average, and it is estimated that the banks of this city could increase their loans nearly three millions without making money stringent, and most of them would be willing to make demand loans on good collaterals at 7 per cent. The rate for discounts is 10 per cent.

In the open market money is to be had, on good paper, at 10 per cent, with exceptions at lower rates. First-class loans on improved real estate are to be had at 9 per cent, and for shorter periods at 10 per cent, besides broker's commission in both cases.

Exchange continues tolerably firm at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium, for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par. Buffalo grain bills are taken at ⅛ off.

The manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following statement of the business of his office for this week ending May 7.:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$17,941,446.80	$1,884,659.94
Last week	15,150,659.50	1,557,359.89
Corresponding week last year	12,317,106.79	1,715,774.15

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

10 shares Lamar Insurance Company … [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	114	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Loan and Trust Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernian Banking Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (Sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (Municipal)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s (War Fund Bond)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s (Public Build'g B'nd)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., West Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., North Division	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSURANCE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Firemen's Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Security Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York, to-day, was:

Opening	115	1:25 p. m.	114¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:05 p. m.	115	Latest	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The bank statement is favorable:

Loans	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Legal-Tenders	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call.

Sterling quiet and firm at 110@110½.

Gold heavy; opened at 115, touched 115⅛, and closed at 114⅝@114¾. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent. Clearances, [illegible]. Export for the week, [illegible].

Governments a shade higher and steady: [illegible]

State bonds were: [illegible]

Stocks strong and excited, until about 3 o'clock. … [illegible] … The business of the day was quite large. Rock Island and Lake Shore were the great features.

[Stock quotations: Canton; Cumberland; Western Union Telegraph; Quicksilver; Mariposa; Mariposa, pfd.; Hartford & Erie; Adams Ex.; Wells Ex.; American Ex.; United States Ex.; Pacific Mail; New York Central; N. Y. C. scrip; Erie; Erie, pfd.; Harlem; Reading; Michigan Central; Lake Shore; Ill. Central; Boston, …; Copper Falls; Franklin; Pittsburgh; Northwestern; Northwestern, pfd.; Rock Island; St. Paul; St. Paul, pfd.; Toledo; Wabash; Wabash, pfd.; Fort Wayne; Terre Haute; Terre Haute, pfd.; Chicago & Alton; Chicago & Alton, pfd.; Ohio & Miss.; C., C. & C.; C., C. & I. C.; … — figures illegible]

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, [illegible]; currency, [illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The dry goods business, as a general thing, is very quiet, … [illegible] … the spring trade. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	3,470	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

Articles.	May 7, 1870.	April 30, 1870.	May 8, 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Articles.	May 7, 1870.	April 30, 1870.	May 8, 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts at Milwaukee for the week ending April 30, were: 14,456 brls flour; and 260,225 bu wheat. The shipments were 18,640 brls flour, and 592,260 bu wheat. Toronto has 191,649 bu wheat in store.

The following were the closing prices in Chicago:

	May 7, 1870.	May 8, 1869.
Flour, sp. ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 2 sp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 182 cars wheat; 93 cars corn; 5,700 bu No. 1 do; 15,600 bu No. 2 do; 3,800 bu rejected do; 16 cars oats; 16,000 bu No. 2 do; 6 cars rye. Total, (295 cars) 142,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 3,236 bu wheat; 4,288 bu corn 2,814 bu oats; 111 bu rye; 4,222 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and more activity in grain, with higher prices in wheat and corn. There was little change in quotations on other markets; all closed firm.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Sales were: 50 brls at $1.05; 50 brls, iron-bound, at $1.04, and 350 brls do at $1.03½. The last named sale was made near the close.

Lake freights were more active, but lower. The better feeling in grain, with a concession of about 1c in the views of owners, caused shippers to take hold more freely. A total of 9 charters was reported, at 5c for wheat to Buffalo; 5c for corn to Oswego; and 10c for wheat from Milwaukee to Kingston.

Provisions were very quiet and dull. Mess pork was nominally easier, closing at $28.75. Lard opened out with a dull feeling, in sympathy with New York, but one or two buyers put in an appearance, and prevented a decline. The market closed nominal at 16¼@16½c. This was really better than yesterday, when round lots were offered at 16⅛c, without takers, though the fact was not reported till to-day. Meats were nominally firm at previous prices, holders being independent, in view of the fact that stocks are higher than usual at this season, and in few hands. There was no demand, but lots were not offered. Closing prices of holders were 11⅝c for bulk shoulders; 14½c for do rough sides; 15c for do short ribs; and 15½c for do short clear. There were nominal buyers of meats at ½c less. Sweet pickled hams were quoted at 15@16½c; grease at 7½@13c; and city tallow at 9½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls rump pork at $22.50; 115 brls heavy mess ordinary at $28.50; 150 tcs lard at 16⅝c; 100 tcs do at 16½c; 100 tcs do at 16¼c; 125 tcs sweet pickled hams (part weighed out) at 15c; 160 tcs sweet picked shoulders at 11½c; 15 hhds clear rib bacon at 15½c.

Flour was in active demand, and prices ruled higher, the advance being fully 10c per brl on medium grades of spring extras and choice spring superfines. There was a slight increase in the inquiry for the upper grades white and red winter extras, and the tendency is to a higher range of quotations. Transactions were reported at $6.75@7.75 for white winters; spring extras at $4.20@5.25; unsound grades at $3.80; and spring supers at $3.55. Sales were: White Winter Extras—125 brls not named at $7.75; 200 brls … at [illegible]; … brls "Pearl" at $7.00; 70 brls "Magnolia," at $6.75. Spring Extras—… at [illegible]; … $5.00; 400 brls "Star and Crescent," at $5.00; 150 brls "Bradwell's," at $4.80; 50 brls "Hoffman's," at $4.25; 100 brls … at $4.30; 2,600 brls brands given on private terms; 100 brls not named at [illegible]; … at $4.75; 300 brls do at $4.60; … at $4.35; 200 brls do at [illegible]; … Unsound Spring Extras—200 brls not named at $3.80. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.55. Total, 5,300 brls.

Wheat was weak, active, irregular, and excitable, at an average of ½c above yesterday's prices on No. 2, with little change on other grades. The market was buoyed early, rushing up to 95c under further reports of short crop prospects in California, while gold was also higher, and New York, Buffalo, and Milwaukee were all quoted firmer. But the excitement was too great to last, and parties who had bought furiously at 95c were glad to sell out at 94c before 11 o'clock. On Change the market opened at 94½c, declined to 93½c by noon, under large offerings of fresh receipts, and closed firmer at 94⅛c on receipt of latest New York advices. The receipts were large to-day, showing that many country holders are feeling the improvement in prices, and are willing to sell rather than risk another decline. The shipping movement is improving, but there was not much demand on the account to-day, the speculators having the market pretty much all to themselves. But purchases were free at the decline established in the latter half of the session. Buyers argue that prices must keep up, as the unprecedentedly low prices of the winter were produced by an assemblage of causes, such as can scarcely exist all again. First, there was the expectation of a larger crop than ever in 1870, with a large surplus left over from the crop of 1869. Then the quality of our Western wheat was scarcely up to the average, and the decline in prices had frightened holders and made them sell out, so that the trade was conducted very cautiously, and it became difficult to obtain the use of money with which to handle wheat. Now the prospect seems to be that the crop will be much less than was anticipated, owing to a decrease in the breadth planted in many places, and to drought in others. while the surplus will also be but little, as the consumption of low grades has been enormous, owing to the low prices ruling, as compared with the high prices of corn, resulting from its scarcity. And it is now apparent that the grain is all right as regards the item of soundness; all that has gone out has been in good condition, and the stocks in store have been so much reduced that there is no danger of overheating in store, as all we have on hand could be readily moved and aired if the weather should turn out to be so bad as to endanger it. All these things conspire to give the confidence so necessary to attract capital and raise prices by competition on the part of buyers. Of course so great a change could not occur without severe fluctuations. The number is about equal of those who think the advance has gone too far, or not far enough, for permanency. Cash sales to-day were: 8,500 bu No. 1 spring at 98c; 1,200 bu do at 97½c; 8,800 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at 95c; 800 bu do at 94¾c; 65,000 bu do at 94½c; 55,000 bu do at 94⅜c; 173,000 bu do at 94¼c; 60,000 bu do at 94⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 93¾c; 5,800 bu No. 3 spring at 84½c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 76c; 4,400 bu do at 75c. Total, 383,800 bu. Seller the month sold at 93⅝@94¼c; seller last half at 94⅛@94½c; and seller June at 95@95⅝c.

Corn was buoyant, fairly active, and more excited than for some time past. A free speculative demand was exhibited early, owing to the presence of numerous country orders, principally speculative. Operators seemed to be awakening to a belief that the quantity sold for delivery this month is very much greater than the amounts in store and likely to arrive, the shorts having been free sellers in the past, under the impression that the short crop cry had sent prices up to a higher point than was possible to be sustained without a great advance in wheat. They now have to cover their sales, and find that the scarcity in New York has put up prices there during the temporary lull here, so that corn is now the best shipping property on the floor, though relatively so much higher than wheat. The receipts here to-day were liberal, the inspection for Monday being 64,000 bu, while 66,000 bu are on the bulletin to-day. This brought down prices, making the last half of the session little better than nominal, the offerings being free, while buyers generally held off for a decline. No. 2 averaged 1¼@2c higher, opening at 90c, declining to 88½c, and closing with buyers at 90c. Rejected was ½c higher, closing at 86½c. No yellow was scarce and firm at 78@80c. Sales were: 2,800 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 90½c; … bu do at 90¼c; 16,000 bu do at 90c; 6,000 bu do at 89¾c; 5,000 bu do at 89½c; 1,600 bu new at 89¼c; … bu do at 88c; 2,000 bu do at 94c; 4,600 bu rejected at 83½c; 6,000 bu do at 86c; … bu do at 85c; 3,300 bu no grade at 81c; 4,000 bu do at 80c; … bu do at 78c; 1,000 bu do at 76c; 3,300 bu No. 2, and 4,500 bu white, at 86c; 2,400 bu yellow at 80c, free on board. Total, 100,800 bu. No. 2 at 90c free on board. Total, 206,800 bu. Seller May sold at 89¾@90¼c; seller last half sold at 89@90c, and seller June at [illegible].

Oats were ¼@½c higher, but ruling quiet. There is little besides speculative trading in this market for some time past. The bulk of the oats here are believed to be held by one man, and kept up, not having but few buyers. … [illegible] … There was little or no shipping interest, and the little part of the receipts taken for the demand here … In New York remain firm, and under the market opened firm at 48¼c, advanced to 48¾c, and closed firm at 48⅝c. Sales were reported of 600 bu fresh receipts at 49½c; 12,000 bu do at 48¾c; … bu do at 48½c; 5,000 bu do at 48¼c; … bu No. 2 at 48c; 600 bu rejected at 44½c; 5,000 bu do at 44c; 2,400 bu do at 43½c; 1,000 bu do at 43¼c; 1,600 bu do at 43c. Total, 37,600 bu. Seller last half sold at 48¼@48½c; and seller June at [illegible]. Buyer the month sold at 48¼@48½c.

Rye was very quiet, but firm, the demand being light, while holders refused to accept yesterday's prices. 1,600 bu No. 2 fresh receipts, sold at 75½c, and 400 bu No. 2 at 75c.

Barley was nominally unchanged, at [illegible] for No. 2; 46@50c for No. 3; and 46@48c for rejected. Sales were: 1,000 bu Canada at $1.00, delivered; 1,500 bu No. 3 at 47c.

Seeds were very quiet. Clover was nominal at $6.00@6.50; timothy … [illegible] … Hungarian and millet weak and slow, with sellers at $1.00@1.10.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, May 7.—Flour steady, quiet at $5.35@5.75? [illegible] Wheat held firmly, inactive; No. 2 Chicago, $1.17 afloat; Milwaukee, $1.19 bid. Corn firm, … [illegible] … Pork … [illegible] … Lard dull at [illegible].

CHICAGO.—… [illegible] … Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago at [illegible]; … Milwaukee … [illegible] … fair old, $1.17 afloat. Oats quiet at [illegible]. Pork nominal at $29.25. Lard weak at 16⅞c. Whiskey firmer at $1.06@1.07.

LATER.

… Wheat—No. 2 spring was moderately active, and prices were firm, closing at 94½@94⅝c cash. Corn was buoyant, and 2c higher, closing at 92c cash, at which price large quantities were sold. No. 2 oats were entirely neglected. There was no demand for lake freights or pork products. No transactions in grain at the evening session.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 7—1:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 94; account, 94⅛. Stocks—Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 112½. American securities: 5-20s, 1862, 88¾; do 1865, old, 88; do 1867, 90; 10-40s, 86¾.

LONDON, May 7—Evening.—Consols for money, 94; account, 94⅛. American securities quiet; 5-20s, 1862, 88¾; do 1865, 88; do 1867, 90; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—Bonds flat at [illegible].

PARIS, May 6.—Bourse firm at 74f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—11:30 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Winter wheat, [illegible]; … red Western, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible].

Pork, 101s. Lard, 68s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—1:30 p. m.—Corn, [illegible]. Pork, 101s. Beef unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, [illegible]; Orleans, [illegible]; … California white wheat, [illegible]; red Western, No. 2 … winter, [illegible]; Western Corn, No. 2 mixed, [illegible]; Peas, [illegible]; Pork, 101s; Beef, [illegible]; Lard, 68s; Cheese, [illegible]; Bacon—[illegible] for Cumberland; [illegible] for short ribs middles.

Spirits petroleum, 1s 1d; refined, 1s 4½d. Linseed oil firm at £31.

LONDON, May 7.—Tallow 44s 6d. American hops £4 10s@£6 5s per ton. Sugar, 31s. Linseed oil £31 5s.

HAVRE, May 7.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Petroleum firm, 58½f.

BREMEN, May 7.—Petroleum firm, but quiet at 6 thaler 17 groats.

HAMBURG, May 7.—Petroleum quiet.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Receipts of cattle thus far, 4,200. Demand moderate and prices a shade higher. Sales: W. Dewey, 47 Western steers, averaging 1,350 lbs, at 9½c; B. C. Coon, 30 extra Ohio, averaging 1,450 lbs, at 10½c; J. Hallock, 11, averaging 1,390 lbs, at 9½c; Bartholomew & Monroe, 25 Iowa, averaging 1,175 lbs, at 8½c; 14 extra, averaging 1,173 lbs, at 9½c; 21, averaging 1,385, at 9c; W. Thompson, 29 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 9½c. Veal calves steady, and selling at 8@9½c. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. No sales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 7, 1 p. m.—PASSED UP—Propellers Maine, Comet, brig Standart; schrs Neptune, Mary Collins, Jessie, Orient, New Dominion.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, May 7, 7 p. m.—PASSED UP—Propellers … [illegible] … barks L. C. Woodruff, Ogdensburg, … schrs Empire State, Goshawk, Hurd, Thomas Parsons.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Wenona, Empire State, Lawrence, … City, Pacific; bark Sweden; schrs Home, Star, … Merry, Harvest Home, Lincoln, Dall.

WIND—North.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. 12? South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and it is not too much to say that he is one of the most successful practitioners in our city for curing the diseases he advertises to treat. Send for his monthly medical sheet and Guide to Health, treating on all diseases of the … also diseases peculiar to females, if you think the writings of the greatest Specialist of the present day worth a careful perusal. Sent to any address free of charge. Hours of attendance at office, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, … p. m. Call, or address DR. C. BIGELOW, P. O. Box 1?6, Chicago, Ill.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by DR. RAPHAEL, at … East Madison-st., up stairs. He guides all who are unsuccessful in life to eminence, wealth and happiness. Consultation fee, $1. Send 50c for his "Guide to Health and Long Life." His circular for winning the affections of the opposite sex will be sent gratis with it.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 2?? and 2?? State-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New York, until Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad … extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile. The said Company will also receive proposals at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails … [illegible] … The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, … [illegible] …

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished on application, by letter or otherwise, to EDWIN JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,

President Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

New York, April 28, 1870.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[timetable illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[timetable illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[timetable illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[timetable illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF A [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT LADY CANVASSERS [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CAPABLE GIRLS, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ALSO GIRL FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 11 PECK-ST. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO CAN [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ALSO [illegible]

WANTED—A NEAT, TRUSTY GIRL TO TAKE [illegible]

WANTED—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS. [illegible]

WANTED—AT 190 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children. Must be steady and respectable. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A NEAT, GENTEEL NURSE GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family small. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT AND WILLING girl [illegible]

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 161 MADISON-ST. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, SWISS, OR German girl to do general housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—HELP OF ANY NATION, MALE and female, for the city, country, and both, and [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 102 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO HIGHLAND Park [illegible]

WANTED—AT NO. 264 MICHIGAN-AV. A good steady young girl, [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN and laundry at 232 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 20 RANDOLPH-ST., NEXT TO the Metropolitan Hotel, an experienced dining-room girl, and also a girl to assist in kitchen work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 244 EAST [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT WORK. APPLY at 145 Dearborn-st., in basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 46 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A BOARDING-house, who will do as told. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE BARNES HOUSE, CORNER [illegible]

WANTED—ON MONDAY, AT THE LADIES' [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO KEEP HOUSE [illegible] Apply at 111 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED DINING-room girls at Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 60 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 12 OR 14, NOT AFRAID OF work. Apply on Monday at 312 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKERS. [illegible] BROWN & PRIOR, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS TO SEW ON [illegible]

WANTED—AT 225 EAST INDIANA-ST., 3 APprentices [illegible]

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, TRIMMERS, AND [illegible] MOULTON.

WANTED—THREE GOOD DRESSMAKERS. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO OPERATE AN ÆTNA machine; steady work. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND [illegible]

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO GET THE SUMmer styles in French Patterns, [illegible] BROWN'S New York Pattern Rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—MILLINERS—THREE EXPERIenced trimmers at WEBSTER BROS., [illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON NECK-ties, [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AT [illegible] Only good trimmers need apply. [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. MUST be good trimmers. W. F. HARRIS, [illegible]

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORESSES, [illegible] Highest wages paid. [illegible]

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY ON hand [illegible]

BANK CHARTER FOR SALE, PERPETUAL IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—12 SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE [illegible] JONES & GARDNER, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO city real estate. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS on Chicago improved real estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON SHORT TIME, IN SMALL sums. [illegible]

MORTGAGES DISCOUNTED AND LOANS ON approved securities, and leasehold property. L. B. CASWELL, 124 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTRY real estate. [illegible] CHANDLER, POMEROY & [illegible]

WANTED—$800 FOR SIX MONTHS, ON CHATtel [illegible]

WANTED—$4,000 FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS, on unencumbered city property. [illegible]

WANTED—$2,000 EACH ON TWO FOUR-STORY [illegible]

WANTED—HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS [illegible] A. LIMBERG, No. 15 Clark-st.

WANTED—$600 OR $800 FOR SIX MONTHS ON [illegible] Address ARTHUR, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR 12 MONTHS AS SECOND mortgage on city real estate, [illegible] Address FINANCE, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON AMPLE IMPROVED INside security, [illegible]

WANTED—TO BORROW—$10,000 FOR 1 OR 2 years. [illegible]

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AND upwards on real estate. [illegible]

$20,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE SECURITY for 3 years at 9 per cent [illegible] H. OSBORN, 61 Clark-st.

$40,000 INCLUDING $5,000 OR $6,000, TO loan on real estate or chattels. [illegible] C. A. PHILLIPS, [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HARness [illegible]

FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED [illegible]

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE [illegible] HANNAH & LYMAN.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK—ONE [illegible]

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY A SPLENDID OUTfit [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE THREE-SPRING PHAETON [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE TOP BUGGY; ALSO, 4 OR 5 good horses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A REAL GOOD BUGGY, WITH [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE MULE, GRAIN WAGON AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY BUGGY AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE OR [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, GENTLE AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS [illegible]

WANTED—A HORSE OR HORSE AND BUGGY [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME STAPLE [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A TOP BUGGY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS VIOLINIST, WELL up in all kinds of [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY competent in the stove and house furnishing business. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE GROCERY business. Seven years' experience. Good references. Moderate salary required. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFfice. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hardware salesman. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO LAWYERS, ATTORneys, &c.—A rapid short-hand writer desires pupils [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale or commission house. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, cashier, or collector. Reference unexceptionable. Address A J H, 22 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and successful man as travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery or boot and shoe house. [illegible] TRAVELLER, care Stevens & Brown, 108 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly educated, good penman and not afraid to work. [illegible] BURTIS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR STORE-keeper by a steady, energetic man of business habits, understands bookkeeping, a good penman and salesman. The best of references as to character, &c. Address A Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIgent boy of 15 years, in an office or store. Good city reference. Address H M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS traveller, with seven years' experience in dry goods and also in groceries. [illegible] Address FRENCH TRAVELLER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience, as shipping clerk or first porter. Satisfactory city references. Address KOWATEWSKI, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENgineer to run a stationary engine. References given. Address M H D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND CONtractors—A [illegible] Address A Z Z, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS coachman in a private family. Address W. GEHLEIFFER, Madison House, 230 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman. Good reference. Address FRANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (single), willing to make himself useful. [illegible] Address COACHMAN, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (single) to drive and take care of a first-class team. Good references given. Address No. 1 COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY A young Swedish man who speaks English; understands how to drive and take care of horses. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF temperate habits as coachman. [illegible] Please address TEMPERATE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, or otherwise, by a young man 25 years of age; has had 7 years' experience in New York city; can give the best of city references [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE AND TAKE care of horses in a private family. Has had experience and can give city reference. Address CHARLES, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF pleasing address in a private family as coachman. [illegible] Please address C W Y, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman. No family. [illegible] MR. PALMER, City Hotel, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family. First-class reference from last employer. Address W M W, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young healthy woman. [illegible] Apply at 86 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young and healthy married woman. Inquire at 182 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as wet nurse—fresh, healthy milk. Call at 66 South Morgan-st. Reference, if required.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a laundry, by an experienced person; not afraid to work. [illegible] RAILROAD LAUNDRY, 122 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CLERK or copyist. Address four days, E M A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPErience as soprano in a church choir. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOPRANO IN A good quartette choir. Address SOPRANO, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as ladies' nurse and doctress. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY young woman as wet nurse. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO travel with an invalid lady or take care of a child and do plain sewing. Good references. Address E E, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Eastern woman. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small private family. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a small family, to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Good reference. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do general housework. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable English girl as nurse in a gentleman's family. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to making herself generally useful. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family; one cook, the other second girl, in the same family. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL to cook, wash or iron, or to take care of children. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—I WISH TO SECURE A good situation for a most excellent nurse girl. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL. NO objection to travelling. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light work in a private family, or take care of children. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private boarding house or family. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. Call, for two days, at 223 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do house cleaning or washing. Can come well recommended. Address 130 Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of a baby; is fully competent; understands bottle-feeding [illegible] to the country. Call at 66 Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE charge of a widower's family. No objection to children. Address MRS. I L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, as housekeeper in a small family. Widower's preferred. References given and required. Address MRS. F. LEROY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a middle-aged lady who is every way competent and trustworthy. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent young woman, as housekeeper or cook. Call at the office of SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN a widower's family, or take charge of a house for a family going to travel, or any other employment. Best of references given. Inquire at 123 East Adams-st., three days.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as seamstress; [illegible] Address SEAMSTRESS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, either by day or week, in private families; can furnish her own machine if required. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, to go in good families by the day or week, or will take work home. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 6TH INSTANT, [illegible] a lady's pocket-book, containing money. The finder, on leaving the same at the [illegible]

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON [illegible]

LOST—A RED COW, 5 YEARS OLD, WITH A white bag, [illegible] WILLIAM STACK, 20 Sewer-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO [illegible] ABSTRACT, Tribune office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN [illegible]

LOST—IN OR NEAR THE PROVISION STORE, [illegible]

LOST—ONE CREAM COLORED HORSE AND [illegible] JOHN OWEN, [illegible]

LOST—AT 160 STATE-ST., IVORY-HEADED cane. [illegible]

STRAYED—ON MAY 3, A RED AND WHITE cow, [illegible]

STRAYED—FROM SOMEWHERE NEAR [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, and [illegible] H. M. AMES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE AND BOILER OF TEN-horse power; [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PERSON THAT SENT THE [illegible] JOE JOHN.

PERSONAL—JOSEPH P., IF YOU SEE THIS [illegible]

PERSONAL—CORRESPONDENCE WANTED BY [illegible] CHARLES W. G., [illegible]

PERSONAL—C. HUDSON, THE DENTIST, [illegible]

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE [illegible]

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD [illegible]

PERSONAL—F., ARE YOU SICK OR [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Funerals and Christenings.

A Case of Scandal and Persecution.

The Troubles of a Philanthropist.

Fashions.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 5.

After a fashionable funeral at Grace Church, last week, Brown remarked to a friend, with a deprecating shrug of his massive shoulders, that the parties hadn't amounted to much since Lent, but that he endeavored to make the funerals as interesting as possible. Following which illustrious example, instead of balls and routs, this week, I have to tell you of another sudden death in the gay world. Eva, the lovely daughter of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, the idol of a wealthy but childless uncle, the light of his home, and heir to his fortune, was the shining mark for the arrow of Death. Horrible is the sudden death of a young person always; the circumstances surrounding that of Miss Dahlgren were peculiarly distressing. During the past two weeks, and, indeed, up to within a few hours of her death, she had been one of the happiest and most brilliant of the bevy of laughing girls whose duty at the Sheltering Arms Bazaar it was to dispose of the greatest possible number of bouquets at the highest possible prices. Her place at the flower-table was vacant one night, and, the next morning, those who had missed her found in the list of "died" the name of Eva Dahlgren.

A large number of cards are out, signifying that Dr. and Mrs. D—— request the presence of Mr. and Mrs. —— at the christening ceremony of their seventh son. Invitations are also issued for a caudle-party,—an entertainment given by mamma to celebrate her first appearance in the drawing-room after a certain interesting event. Caudle—a very pretty name for corn-meal gruel—is served in cups, of which the guests politely and heroically partake in the drawing-room, and in the presence of the new baby, before falling to at the grand collation served later in the dining-room. Customs based upon eating and drinking have a stronger attraction than those wanting that seductive quality, and, hence, everything in the form of commemoration is made to furnish man just so many pretexts for gormandizing. Time was when cake and Madeira wine were considered quite *recherche* articles of refreshment for guests at a christening party; but, *ma foi* we are so far in advance of such primitive doings that I'd like to see the person who could make the occasion of naming a red-faced, pug-nosed olive branch a success without salmon *mayonnaise* and Chambertin, *pate de foi gras* and Moselle.

The gossip-loving portion of the community is on the *qui vive* for certain disclosures that will be made during the progress of a suit for false imprisonment, brought by a woman against one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar. This gentleman, according to the story of the lady, some years since entered into close relations with her, which were continued until the nature of the intimacy became known to the wife of Lothario. An appeal was made by her to the parents of her husband's *chere ami*, and a general rumpus seemed inevitable. The amorous gentleman, who was just on the rising tide leading to fame and fortune, in his extremity lest his professional reputation—the prize that had cost him so many years of toil—should be sullied, proposed to the lady that she should feign insanity, and consent to a short stay in a lunatic asylum, as the speediest and safest way of getting out of their troubles. Not having the most unbounded confidence in her quondam lover, the lady positively declined; but was soon after forcibly abducted, while walking on Broadway, and detained in an insane asylum for two weeks, at the end of which she was released as perfectly sane. Foiled in this, another plan more fiendish than the first, was devised. The unfortunate victim of man's selfish and cowardly fear was arrested in the street by a private detective, taken immediately before a city judge, who happened just at that precise moment to be holding court, convicted of larceny, and, in a few hours after, was committed to the Penitentiary under a false name. A note, conveyed by one of the prison colporteurs to a friend, procured her release, and, if nothing unforeseen occurs, the details of what a prominent citizen characterizes as a most infamously atrocious case of persecution will be made public. The names of the parties are withheld for the present; but I feel quite safe in predicting a sensation among the legal fraternity of your city when they shall transpire, as the gentleman in question has frequently been retained in important cases bearing upon a particular branch of the practice in many of the large Western cities.

Some very amusing stories are told by the gentlemen whom the *Herald* has lately been devoting to martyrdom by publishing their biographies. Disraeli says: Only the personal are truly great; in which event let us [illegible] the gentlemen of the metropolitan press, for they are worthy. Among the sketches of prominent citizens was one of a gentleman celebrated for his philanthropy and public spirit. These amiable traits were painted in glowing colors. A more than ordinary interest in the welfare of his fellow-creatures, was magnified into that abounding charity without which St. Paul declared that he himself would be but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, and the appropriation of a certain amount of filthy lucre to charitable objects, was described as the most lavish and indiscriminate benevolence. Now, mark the result! Within one week, over four hundred applications for assistance poured in upon the devoted philanthropist. Some few among the number, that seemed to bear the impress of truth, were responded to, and many sad cases [illegible] sorrow and want brought to [illegible] and relief. But how shall I describe the remaining three-fourths, comprising, as they did, every possible shade and degree of impudence? One young lady assures kind-hearted Mr. G. that she has any amount of undeveloped musical talent, and that, if he will only send her a piano—she doesn't specify a make—she feels quite sure he will be laying up a treasure in heaven, where she has no sort of doubt he will some time receive his own with interest. Another had lost a favorite pet, and was unable, through poverty, to erect so much as a simple slab of marble to its memory; would the noble, Christian gentleman help to heal a mother's woes by sending, as soon as possible, sufficient money to buy a marble lamb or dog for her darling's grave? An individual of the male persuasion begged to inform the soft old party that he was dead broke, and, as the world owed him a living, he would consider $7, sent immediately, as payment in full of Mr. G.'s proportion. The whole tenor of the letter was so sublimely impudent that Mr. G. could not resist sending $3 to the impecunious individual, remarking that this was but just, as he and his friends had certainly had $3 worth of fun over it. The next mail brought an acknowledgment which ran thus: "The three dollars received. I'd thank you to send my other four dollars to-morrow." Was ever such a penalty paid for a mild form of greatness?

[illegible] in the way of fashions, striped, black and white, and steel and black silks are much worn. They are almost invariably trimmed with the same. The oblique plaits, of which I told you in my last, lined with white or steel silk, are the prettiest. The favorite over-dress is made with an ordinary dress back, cut very short, scarcely more than a finger deep on the shoulders; long surplice fronts, and adjusted in one dart; two straight breadths of wide material, or four of silk, are gathered at the top, and sewed on to the back, the straight edges at the sides meeting the bias gores of the fronts, which are open all the way down. These garments are very long, falling over the trimming on the petticoat, and are looped high at the sides, and slightly on each side [illegible] not at all behind. These, and the tight-fitting *pelisses*, are considered the most elegant dresses. The former are the more graceful, as only tall figures, that have just reached, without overstepping, the line between divine plumptitude and *embonpoint*, appear to advantage in them. A lovely street costume for a young lady is a petticoat of brown silk, with one deep flounce, and two ruffles at the top; over-dress of *cafe au lait* goat's hair, made as described above, trimmed with narrow frills and puffs of brown silk; sash and gloves of brown; round hat of fine straw, with facings and bands of velvet, [illegible] same color; and a bunch of tea-roses and [illegible] high up on the side; large pongee umbrella, the color of the over-dress, scolloped [illegible] edge, bound and lined with brown; a [illegible] cravat; ear-rings and pins for the chignon, of tortoise-shell, inlaid with gold. Light [illegible] for receptions and parties, are much trimmed with side plaitings of organdy, with or without a Valenciennes edge. A dress of [illegible] trimmed with [illegible] of organdy, headed by ruchings of rose-colored [illegible], was much admired. A [illegible] was shown, consisting [illegible] of alternate stripes of garnet satin and white silk, made *en train*; a garnet satin [illegible] very bouffant, had a singular [illegible] of garnet satin [illegible] with white, which, starting from the belt [illegible] the left side, was twisted two or three times, brought around the front of the dress, [illegible] it was fastened, low on the right side, [illegible] a large bow, with white satin. [illegible] squares neck [illegible] with white satin. [illegible] and French work, over lace, [illegible] and blue silks, are imported for full-dress occasions. The trimmings most in vogue will be black lace over white blonde, [illegible] in puffs, and crimped fringe. [illegible] with an edge of lace, or of wide Valenciennes lace, are placed inside the ruffle [illegible] sleeve, below the elbow. Heart-shaped [illegible] are preferred to the Pompadour. [illegible] very pretty way to relieve the [illegible] of the corsage, where very little [illegible] is to arrange a pinked quilling [illegible] colored silk to outline a fichu, by passing around the neck, and fastening it low on the corsage with a bow of the same. [illegible] get-up among young ladies is a costume of black silk, with a blue silk underskirt, [illegible] a broad blue sash, blue silk umbrella, [illegible] gloves, and a miniature [illegible] on the head. Sun umbrellas of [illegible] colored silk, covered with white organdy, edged with a fluted ruffle of muslin and [illegible] have made their appearance; but, as [illegible] have been dubbed baby-bonnets by the [illegible] little chance [illegible] of the dresses [illegible] popular. [illegible] round crown, trimmed with cocks' feathers, and peacocks' throats. French hats of black tulle are almost covered with black ostrich tips. The most elegant as well as serviceable bonnets are of black lace or tulle. The most appropriate trimming for them is a large Capucin green rose and a bunch of green-tipped buds, or a tea-rose with an orange or black ostrich tip.

QUID NUNC.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

An American Boy Abroad.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

Scarcely a month passes that I am not asked, "What is the expense of educating boys in Germany?" and "Is it advisable to send boys abroad?" I will answer these questions in place of my usual paper on "Famous Europeans."

The first question is easily answered. The last requires more thought and some explanation. The first can be answered only approximately. The entrance fee to a university varies from five to ten thalers, and then, in some universities, an additional half-yearly fee of one, perhaps two, thalers is charged. Then the student pays for what he studies. Lectures cost from two to ten thalers the course, and the course is half a year. The difference in price depends upon how many days weekly the Professor reads, upon his reputation, and, sometimes, upon the branch of science or literature he teaches. For chemical laboratory practice, anatomical practice, &c., the fees are much greater. Laboratory fees average twenty-five thalers the *semestre* (or half year), with the privilege of working all day, fifteen thalers with privilege of working half. Many young men think themselves lazy if they do not take eight lectures daily; but our steady, hard-working, thorough American boys consider three or four as much as anyone can profitably hear, and when they practice in the laboratory or anatomical rooms they often attend but two. There are always popular lectures on general subjects in addition to those referred to above; these are free, or cost only enough to pay for fuel and lights. Naturally, under such a system a man has his expenses in his own hands, and can regulate them as he chooses—owing to the absence of any course system, like that of our American colleges, in which the student is tied down. You study as little or as much as you please, and pay for what you study. A great difference exists between the expenses of a diligent law or divinity student and a hard-working scientific or medical student, the latter studies requiring much apparatus and mechanical practice, costing more than mere brain work. A little calculation will show that even if eight lectures are attended daily, the fees varying from two to ten thalers semi-annually, and including cost of either anatomical or chemical practice, or both, the whole expense at the university will amount to from 150 to 175 thalers a year. When one calculates the exchange and shaves of various kinds, he will learn to estimate a thaler at a greenback dollar, with gold at 125. The cost of living in all German university towns is so low that comfortable rooms and board may be obtained for $150 a year, or even considerably less. With such advantages it is not strange that year by year the number of Americans abroad largely increases. From our large Eastern cities hundreds of families emigrate every year. They are chiefly people of moderate incomes who find it hard to educate sons and daughters at our own expensive universities, and trusting to their own strong national pride hope to bring their sons back as good American citizens as when they left. It is not once in fifty instances that they succeed, and the old Commodore, lately deceased, who made a special provision in his will that his sons should be educated in America, "in order that they become good American citizens," knew whereof he wrote. Too often these young men learn that cosmopolitan indifference to constitutions and religions of which Macaulay complained when writing of the old cavaliers who returned from their vagrant continental life to govern England. Possibly they bring home much more external polish than if they had graduated at Harvard, Yale, or Amherst, and certainly they have more knowledge of human nature, as viewed through European glasses—but European spectacles of this character are not rose color. But when it is a question as to whether a boy shall be educated abroad, or go without any higher culture than our high schools afford, then, by all means, send the boy to Germany, and try to impress him with a firm faith in his own country, and imbue his mind with some strong notion of his personal obligation to her institutions and liberties. Do this to prevent his coming back the most consummate of puppies, destined to suffer many hard knocks before the nonsense is knocked out of him, or to obviate his becoming an intellectual epicurean, worthless in his day and generation.

With much amusement I have seen an account going the rounds of German and American papers, of a certain American student at Heidelberg, who, having fought and whipped all the students at the university and all the belligerent burghers of the town, has been lectured by the city authorities and special interdiction laid upon him either sending or accepting a challenge hereafter. We knew that student when he was fresh from the West, and laughed to note the change 'twixt now and then. He is a Western man of Southern stock, and has all the grit to which he is thus entitled. When he first entered the University of Leipsic we knew him and he was big enough then to whip all the students in town. Six feet high, finely proportioned, and with a muscular development [illegible], he had astonished the students by his emphatic disapprobation of their style of duelling. One evening he came full of a description of a duel that day attended. Not far from the Castle of Pleissenburg, a room in the third-story of a long, ancient-looking house, was used by certain corps of the students as the scene of their salving of wounded honor. There the two combatants eyed each other with such fiery scorn as was suitable to the occasion and possible to exhibit through the huge green goggles used at such times to protect the visual organ; a thickly padded leathern thing (name unknown to the writer) extended from breast to thighs; the upper portion of the leg was protected with something similar; the right arm was wound round and round with silk until the owner was scarce able to lift it; and in the intervals of fencing each second holds up the member, for if it fall to the side after the first attack upon the opponent it would be impossible to use it again unless unbound and rubbed. Our Cousin Sam eyed this fierce encounter with his Western-Southern eyes, and, regardless of all student etiquette muttered his contempt. A friend whispered present caution and they saw it out. But for several days thereafter our American took occasion to express his disgust and aired his intention neither to send nor accept challenges to such encounters, adding that should anyone insult him he would administer a sound American thrashing. But alas! for Cousin Sam. He was a Fox,—a Nasty Fox, as the Freshmen are called, and the time came for a grand *fox-commerce* and training at the students *Kneipe*. So the Old-Ones, the Mossy-Heads, the Princes of Twilight and the Pomatum-Stallions (in plain English the Sophs, Juniors, and Seniors) gathered together to instruct the Nasty Foxes in the mysteries of their profession. They were hailed by that ancient ditty:

> "What comes there from the hill?
> What comes there from the hill?
> What comes there from the leathery hill?
> Sa! Sa!
> The leathery hill!
> What comes there from the hill?"

Then came tender inquiries for the leathery papa, mamma, and sister, with such other initiatory rites deemed necessary, and the end of it was that the Cousin Sam had a dozen duels on his hands, and fought them out next day. He found, like many another before him, that if he joined either of the best known corps or the Landsmannschaft he mustfight, and, genuine Westerner that he is, he determined to do it better and oftener than anybody else. Consequence—the Heidelberg authorities are rather hard on him.

A. A.

Ode, in Honor of the Fifteenth Amendment.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

> The God who sent these frosts of age
> To cover the fire that's ever young,
> Who furrowed my brow like a folded page,
> Said; "Wilt thou die with my hymn unsung?
> Travel by land and hasten by sea
> With the paschal song of humanity!"
>
> So I, with wavering art and skill,
> With strings half loosened, or over tense,
> Stand on the summit of Mars' red hill
> And view the wonders of Providence.
> "I wist not, Lord, that vision grand
> Would find my flesh in this living land."
>
> Like the truant prophet whose will perverse
> The leaping monster of ocean quelled,
> Like careless Balaam, brought to curse,
> Who unitely the heights of God beheld,
> Me the Almighty message found
> Witless of consecrated ground.
>
> I see the dark Egyptian days,
> I feel the sorrow that dares no sound,
> I track through the desert's burning ways
> The feet that thorns and pebbles wound,
> While they who mock at the captive's prayer
> Harbor the death-angel unaware.
>
> Heavy with hope I hear a hymn;
> The crystal tear-drops of dusky night,
> Down to our eyes in distance dim,
> Would tame the love of God indite,
> If some lost Pleiad, held in chains,
> Should breath the secret of her pains.
>
> Oh! patient labor, waiting long,
> Hearts purged of anger's coarse alloy,
> Your moan of grief was a battle-song,
> Yet bowed in sorrow to swell your joy,
> [illegible]
> Before your manhood's outraged crown.
>
> Terrible grew the black man's face
> When God's stern justice shone therein;
> We fought the fight of the captive race,
> Smote in each other the twofold sin,
> Until, the murderous conflict o'er,
> The slave had risen to sink no more.
>
> Beneath the shade of the lofty dome
> Whose summit glitters in Freedom's sun,
> He has the lordly right to come
> And see the web of state begun;
> [illegible]
> To point its lapses with iron hand.
>
> I tuned my lyre to Rachel's tears,
> That fountain draining her bosom cleft;
> [illegible]
> In death that gathers the loves bereft,
> The spring will gladden the soldiers' graves
> Like a fair ship glancing our sullen waves.
>
> I said: "Rise up and weep no more.
> Thy dead are risen in God's great thought;
> The land rejoices from shore to shore,
> The earth is glad for the good deed wrought;
> No isle so dim in some far off sea
> But throbs with the promise of liberty."
>
> And you who have given the costly prize
> Of pain and peril you only know,
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] the future an undreamed good,
> The high alliance of motherhood.
>
> Your fiery hearts shall gird the globe
> With living circles of love and care;
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Your lifted music shall softly bring
> The echo of songs that the angels sing.
>
> Oh! hear my word, ere I lay aside
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> To where the heavens bend down to kiss
> The holy heights of human bliss.
>
> And this is the measure I recall
> [illegible]

THE "FRISIAN VROW."

From Hours at Home.

Saturday is a notable day in Amsterdam. It was the same one hundred and fifty years ago. Spinning wheels then, like sewing machines now, were put aside for the day, the snood and overcoat were exchanged for the caul and yellow petticoat, and the women, old and young, rose into full activity with mop and broom. Floors and stairs, windows and doors, porches and sidewalks were deluged with water, and husbands and brothers sought refuge in the warehouse or beer shop till the time of the evening meal. "God's meal," they called it, that Saturday night supper, when the weekly thanksgiving of burghers and burgomasters was offered for the losses and gains—Dutch piety counting both to be God's wages—of the six working days since Sunday.

The year was 1703. The street Skipper's lane. The house Antony Van Stralen's. The day May 23d, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The parlor with its embossed leather walls, where window-sills and wash-boards were as white as sand could make them, was lighted with a single wax candle, and around the stove, where a fire of wood had been lighted to kill the damp, sat Antony, his three daughters, Karl Hoofdt, his partner in more prosperous days, and Joan Hoofdt, looking like a fourth and younger sister. An aged aunt was more than half asleep in her chair in the chimney corner, and standing behind the table, spread in napery of spotless white, preparing the supper of buttered bread, toasted cheese, and beer, was the good Vrow Van Stralen, in whom neither gray hairs nor poverty had altered the cheerful look, or damped the hopeful heart. Dame Van Stralen, the "Frisian Vrow," as the neighbors called her, because she had come to Holland an orphan girl from Friesland. Antony had married without a dowry. He was deemed rich at that day—the misfortunes which broke the firm of Stralen, Hoofdt & Co., coming from the loss of the "Fraulein" at sea long afterward—but his partner always said that had Hoofdt taken Peter Tiflemann's daughter, whom he might have had for the asking, her fortune would have saved the old house from coming to grief. But Karl's soul was purblind. The money-trusting man did not understand the wisdom in which the good Frisian Vrow had brought up Antony's children, nor the sunshine which, in spite of losses and failures, her presence had made in his home for more than thirty years.

The feast waited for Antony's son, Auke Stralen. His vessel had dropped anchor that morning in the Amstel after a six months' voyage. Sailors' wives and children know what makes a red letter day in the calendar. Dame Stralen's heart was large enough to care for all her children, but her thoughts were most with the boy who braved the perils of the deep. She knew, too, that her love was returned, as did his messmates, who, good naturedly, used to wager that Auke's first question to the pilot would be, "Is my mother well?" He had been seven years at sea, ever since he was fifteen. His earnings had been the support of the family. He had climbed through every grade of seamanship, from reefing the foresail to walking the quarter deck, and as he now entered the parlor, shaking the hands of the seniors, saluting each of his sisters and the grandaunt with a kiss, and bashfully greeting the pretty neighbor, his long and hearty embrace was given to his mother.

"It is God's meal to-night, my boy," said the vrow, with her hand in both of his, and her blue eyes beautiful in their expression of matronly pride and love. "You have not forgotten?"

"Mitherkin! Dear Mitherkin!" replied the boy, raising her hand to his lips and bending his head over hers, "I have never forgotten, not once, that God's work pays sure wages."

Auke was still "boy" to her, whom he addressed by that tenderest name, Mitherkin—a word for which we have no synonym; but his bronzed face and sturdy frame gave him almost the look of middle age. As he sat there in his sailor's garb of canvas, with his Danish pipe in full play, he might have been taken for one of those old-time seamen for whom "Skipper's lane" had been named.

There was a time when Karl Hoofdt had speculated on a match between his partner's son and his own and only daughter, and the young folk did not think that event impossible yet. But Karl was thinking otherwise. Auke made good wages to be sure. He was temperate and industrious. If it were not for his father's large family he might lay by something; but as it was he would never be worth a stiver. "Joan must do better than that," was the conclusion to which he was coming, when the news Auke was telling his mother over the beer turned his musings to another channel.

"The Captain and owner of the "Zuyder Zee," in which craft Auke had always sailed, was Jacob Stavenson, who, by carrying cheese and gin to the Baltic town, and salt fish back to Amsterdam, had realized sufficient gains to open a trade with England. Its late King had been Holland's Stadtholder, and London had a market for tea and Chinese silks, of which Amsterdam was the emporium. But the "Zuyder Zee" would not suit English trade, and he had offered to sell her to Auke, to be paid for in yearly instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

"Take her!" said Karl, "and I will use all my interest with the Schneidams and cheese-buyers to get up the first cargo."

"But she is a slow sailor, and rough in the rigging," replied Auke, skilfully taking the cautious side.

"She'll go well enough before the wind, won't she? and then she lades better than any craft in the river. You had better close the bargain with Jacob, give her a coat of paint, and call her "Himmerman van Harderbold," after our East India Director. I'll go the first trip with you Auke."

"That's all very well," replied Auke. "I'll take the Zuyder Zee and paint her, and you, Mynheer Karl, may freight her. But she is my ship, and as long as I sail her she goes only by one name, and that is 'the Frisian Vrow,' for my mother."

For many weeks Auke and Karl, the one at the ship and the other at the cargo, were busy in getting ready. Everything sped. Neighbors furnished ventures of linen. Country-folk brought in their cheeses. Schnapps in bottles, Hollands in delft, and gin in barrels and hogsheads, were carefully stowed away in the good ship's hold. Her bottom was newly coppered, a new figure-head, presented by Jason Keef for good luck, sat gracefully under her bow, and she bore in large letters on her stern "FRISIAN VROW." By the middle of July she was ready to sail.

"Fare thee well, my boy!" said his good mother as she took leave of him at the door in the gray of the summer morning. "Forget us not at home, and, in all thy goings, remember that God's work hath sure wages."

"I will remember that, and all the good things you have taught me, mother; but keep a brave heart and take no disquiet for me; good-bye!" said the young skipper, and within the hour he, on the deck of "Frisian Vrow," was sailing down the Amstel.

The newly-painted ship was a high-pooped, broad-sided bark, of heavy build, but a fair wind carried her down the Zuyder Zee, over the North Sea, and up the Sound, so easily and steadily that Karl got the length of remarking that a seaman life's was the easiest he knew. Their destination was the port of Revel, where the Dutch traders had found a market ever since their sails were first seen in the Baltic.

At this time Peter, afterward called the Great, was in the midst of his three years' travels. He had worked as a ship-carpenter at the Zaandam dock yards; he had worn the dress of a workman, made his own fire, boiled his pot, swept his lodgings, carried timber on his shoulders, and conformed in every respect to the customs of the yard; and he was now carrying out results in Russia such as in any other way ten centuries never would have accomplished. He had created a fleet, disciplined an army, established a university, and was now engaged in laying the foundation of a city to be called after his own name. Fixing upon Cronstadt, as the location for the fort to protect the mouth of the river upon which the capital of all the Russias was to stand, and preparing the drawings with his own hand, he left its execution to one of his engineer officers while he returned to St. Petersburg to push forward those almost superhuman works, which, at the cost of nearly half a million lives, have made it what it is. The eastern coast of the Baltic, formerly divided between Sweden and Poland, had also fallen into Peter's hands almost to the walls of Revel.

All this the skipper of the Frisian Vrow knew little of. Dutch cheese found a market at Revel; narrow straits had to be threaded; sand banks and sunken bars made the passage perilous, and Auke understood the master's eyes must never be closed until sea-room became plenty. The solstice weather, too, grew thick; equally winds knocked the old ship uneasily about. Narrow channels kept the sailors on the lookout. And after several days of shifting gales and darkened skies, Karl began to get impatient. Scrambling one morning to the deck, he found Auke as usual at the helm.

"Are we far from Revel now?" he inquired of the sturdy skipper.

"If the wind hold fair," replied Auke, "we shall make its harbor before noon. Yonder is the gulf away to leeward."

Karl could see nothing in the direction indicated but a waste of foamy waves, and on the right the distant outline of a high and rocky coast. There was a roaring sound of winds and waters all about them; but through it came the deep boom of an alarm bell.

"That's a ship in distress," said Auke. "Hans, take a glass and try if you can make her."

His mate, a gray-haired, but active and fearless seaman, had scarcely raised the glass when he shouted, "Captain, she's a fishing smack ashore on Divers' Shoals, and her crew are clinging to her rigging."

"Boys, we'll save them," said Auke; the case may be our own."

"Ay, Captain, replied Hans, but should we lose this wind, who knows when 'Frisian Vrow' will drop anchor!"

"We shall miss the market, too!" cried Karl. Don't be a fool, Auke."

"This ship is called after my good mother," said the young skipper, putting about the helm. "Before I left home she told me God's work had sure wages, and I believe. Boys, we'll save those poor fellows!"

"Well done, Captain!" cried the crew with cheers, and while Karl went below to grumble at Auke's ill luck, the "Frisian Vrow" bore down on the foundering vessel, and Auke Stralen with four sailors, were gallantly rowing the ship's only boat through the breakers. The little bark was fast in the sands. A heavy surf broke over her. The crew—the master, three seamen, and two boys, all Swedes,—clung to the spars and rigging of the helpless craft. They were all rescued, wet, cold, and nearly famished, and taken on board the "Frisian Vrow," thankful for their preservation, but unable to speak a word of Dutch. The skipper gave them dry clothes and a breakfast, and hastened to look after his ship, which was already in trouble. The wind had veered due west, and there was no getting the right course. The sailors tacked and reefed and hauled up, but the Vrow was utterly unmanageable against the gale, and there was nothing but to run before it.

"Yes," grumbled Karl, "I knew how it would be. The market will be lost and we shall all be shipwrecked."

But nobody was in the humor to mind his gloomy prognostications; beside, he was not the only one upon whose fear fell when the vessel went speeding at a rate she had never sailed before, straight up the Finnish Gulf.

[illegible] that day, Karl had studied the [illegible] Revel was to [illegible] and the [illegible] the world [illegible] come to anchor [illegible] and ship and cargo [illegible] prey to [illegible] would never [illegible]

[illegible] be ruled by nothing but rule. From this contemplation he was aroused that evening. The wind, though it still blew strong, was steady, and the ship went bravely on. The crew were splicing the rigging. The rescued Swedes gave a hand. Hans was on the look out and Auke was at the helm. They had just passed an island where huge piles of stone were shaping into embrasures and walls, and where pennant and bunting were flying from poles and masts. Before them lay a swampy shore. On the right was the mouth of a broad river, into which the "Frisian Vrow" was standing.

"Where are we now, Auke?" asked Karl, holding his breath.

"If I read the chart right," answered Auke, "this must be the mouth of the Neva."

"I never heard of such a place in all my life," rejoined Karl, "nor any one who traded there."

"May be so," replied the skipper, "but there is a report that the Czar of Russia is building a town somewhere on this river, and perhaps he will trade with us."

"Trade with us?" cried Karl; "he will take our cargo, and make us work on the walls."

At this moment Hans cried out from the mast-head:

"A town ahead, Captain, and a boat putting off."

The Czar Peter was in the midst of that work, which has been called the great enterprise of the modern world. Fins and Cossacks, Calmucks and Swedes, were at work by thousands. Piles were sunk into acres of dismal swamps. Solid ground was formed here and there. A bay was excavated on the west. Half a dozen small houses had been erected; streets and squares were marked by lines of timber driven into the mud. French engineers, English carpenters, and Dutch boat-builders superintended hordes of wild Russians.

The Czar was in ill-humor. No bottom had been found for the piles on which the imperial palace was to rest. Bad news had come from the north. The soldiers grumbled to lose their beards. Sweden was raising another army. Peter the Great felt that all was growing bad, when into his quarters rushed an English ship carpenter with the news.

"Please your Majesty, there is a ship standing up the river."

"Dunder and blitzen!" sang out the rough Czar, with an oath that clung to him to the last, "say ye so? The Captain of that ship is a hero. Get out my barge, man her, call Menzikoff, and we will run down and welcome the first ship to St. Petersburg."

The gale was moderating, and the "Vrow," under bare poles, was steadying her course up the river, when Auke spied a Dutch-built Zuyder Zee boat coming down, rowed by men in uniform and steered by a tall coxswain in pea-jacket and checked shirt.

"Heave a rope!" he cried in sound Dutch, as the boat came alongside.

As no arms were seen among them, the rope was thrown. The steersman was the first on board. Righting himself as he let go the rope, he seized Auke by both hands and exclaimed:

"Welcome to you, good Captain! Welcome to the port of St. Petersburg! The 'Frisian Vrow,' is the first bark that ever sailed up the Neva, and henceforth she shall be duty-free, though she carry Swedes for a cargo."

"Good Mr. Russian," said Karl Hoofdt, elbowing his way forward, "we have a cargo of cheese and gin, the best in Holland, and have missed our market in Revel through the folly of this young man, who would not take advice."

"His Majesty the Czar!" whispered one of the rowers, who wore a star on his breast.

Auke afterwards knew him to the Prince Menzikoff; for his ship was brought to anchor in the bay, and he and Hans had the honor of dining at the chief of the wooden houses.

The whole cargo was bought at a price which satisfied even Karl; for Peter the First kept his promises. Though given to act like one who feared not God, neither regarded man, the Great Czar understood the value of commerce to his rising city, and Auke, as the first trader, received under his hand a perpetual remission of all dues for his ship.*

The "Frisian Vrow," on leaving port, received a salute of twenty-one guns. These honors affected no one so much as Karl Hoofdt. He had kept very quiet while in port, but came exultingly up to the young skipper, who stood calmly smoking at the helm, as they steered out of the Neva, and, clapping him vigorously on the shoulder, cried,

"Auke, we have had a good run by that west wind."

"Yes, mynheer," said Auke, "my mother's proverb has proved true, God's work is sure wages."

"Thy mother is a prudent woman," replied Karl, "and I think thou wouldst make a prudent son-in-law."

Auke put away his pipe at this remark, and he and Karl conversed to their mutual satisfaction.

The "Vrow" made a prosperous run to Helsingfors, where the poor Swedes were landed, and then, with a heavy cargo of salt fish, the good ship sailed to Amsterdam.

The joy was great at home, the good vrow listening to Auke's story with tearful eyes, but a happy heart. The family gradually cast off poverty as voyage after voyage was made to the rapidly rising city on the Neva.

How they were all provided for by this free trade; how Auke and John were prosperously married; and how Karl magnified himself on that single voyage, are still subjects of local tradition.

Dutch sailors say that the "Frisian Vrow," heeled and toed, masted and rigged to many times, that there was not a splinter of original timber in her, put to sea more than a hundred years, and never made a bad voyage. However this may be, it is certain that she became the most famous of Holland ships, and that on the gable end of one of the old houses of Skipper's lane, in Amsterdam, there was to be seen, [illegible] ago, the carving of the "Frisian Vrow," with the words (in plat Dutch) underneath, "God's work hath sure wages."

*In Milner's "Shores of the Baltic" there is given an account of the immunity from all dock and harbor dues forever, which Peter granted to the first vessel that reached St. Petersburg.

The Last Paris Fashion.

From the New York Evening Post.

Sore heads are the fashion in Albany; but sore arms in Paris. The cause in the former case is political, in the latter, scientific. "Present arms!" was once the cry of revolutionary leaders and army commanders, but it is now the cry of the medical profession; for, Jenner-ally speaking, the whole population of Paris is now undergoing vaccination. The whole virus of infallibility itself, which circulates in Papal veins, and is inoculated by Papal consecration alone, yields in interest to the purely secular virus of the vaccine disease; and it is to the bulls of the Seine pastures, rather than to those of Rome, that Frenchmen now look for protection. The invasions of the French constitutions committed under the pretext, are said to exceed in number, those of Napoleon himself.

In short, vaccination is fashionable. No one is admitted into good society who cannot show a fresh sore, or at least a recent scar. Wounds received at Solferino or Sebastopol are second in value to a promising and thorough cow-pox, as a passport to the choicest circles. The most famous physician in this line takes $2,000 a day in fees, for communicating the virus to five hundred people. Extra rates are charged to those ladies whose arms are kept for show, and who prefer to locate their scars elsewhere, and were cheerfully paid at first; but it is now thought vulgar not to have in plain view an eruption so charming. People who are so unfortunate as not to be susceptible to the poison have the operation repeated weekly, in order to be able to "expect" a nice sore soon.

The fashion is coming, it is said, to New York. But we always overdo such things here, and what will be the result when we carry this particular mania far beyond the Parisian degree? Will artificial sores, to be tied or pasted on for balls and parties, be sold side by side with "palpitating bosoms?" Will other systems of vaccination for other diseases be invented and practised by quacks, and a dozen rival kinds of virus be puffed in all the journals by patent medicine venders? Will our courts be occupied by injunctions against persons refusing to be vaccinated, as dangerous nuisances, and by suits for damages against physicians for ineffective operations? Is the English language, already mutilated and corrupted in a thousand ways by spontaneous slang, to be itself inoculated with a new medical and physiological jargon, thrown into its circulation by the new fashion, and breaking out in verbal pustules on every tongue?

A French paper finds a new motive to vaccination in a danger to which small-pox patients are now subjected, not before known:

"M. de C., suffering from small-pox, was lying well covered over by three blankets and an eiderdown quilt, by the express orders of his doctor, it being most desirable to produce a violent action of the skin. The result was obtained and all going on well, when in came a respectably dressed man, who, with the greatest politeness, thus addressed the invalid:

"Sir, pray do not move, I know the least exertion would be fatal to you; tell me quickly where your money and jewels are." "What, wretch! my jewels and money?" "Do not move; you are surely aware how dangerous an illness this is." * * * * "Go out or I shall call for help." "You will not, for if you do I shall throw the window wide open; a draught of air will kill you, or, at all events, disfigure you considerably. Ah! here is your watch. That's right. Now your money." "Rascal!" "Don't stir, or beware of the open window! Come, where is this dross?" "In that desk," murmured the poor invalid. "Very well, you are reasonable. I should be sorry to increase the danger of your state. I wish you a speedy recovery, and so take my leave."

But the small-pox itself is bad enough without "aggravating circumstances," and when it is attended with robbery, and may be prevented by so delightful and fashionable a diversion as vaccination, who will withhold his arm?

Jumping into Matrimony.

Marriage is, unquestionably, as decided a turning-point in human destiny as can be. It is, however, a turning-point which, least of all, should be left to mere blind chance. Yet mere blind chance often rules the result. Everybody now recollects how Lord Byron staked on a toss up whether he should make his offer to Miss Millbanke or not. Mr. Grant asserts that there is an English Duke now living who wrote the following letter, when Marquis, to a friend with whom he had agreed to inspect some carriages in Long Acre:

"It will not be necessary to meet me, tomorrow, to go to Long Acre to look for a carriage. From a remark made by the Duke (his father) to-day, I fancy I am going to be married."

Not only had the Marquis left his father to choose a bride for him, and to make the other necessary matrimonial arrangements, but when the intimation was made to him by the Duke that the future Marchioness had been fixed on, he seemed to view the whole affair as if it had been one which did not concern him in the least. We have a similar anecdote of the late Duke of Sutherland. "On the morning of the day of his marriage, a friend of his found him leaning carelessly over the railing at the edge of the water in St. James' Park, and throwing crumbs of bread to the ducks. His friend, surprised to see him at such a place, and so engaged, within two hours of the appointed time for his marriage to one of the first women in England—one in whose veins the blood of the Howards [illegible]—exclaimed, 'What, you here to-day, I [illegible]' 'Yes,' was the answer, given with [illegible] the most perfect nonchalance, and throwing a [illegible] to the ducks, without moving [illegible] 'I am; I should hope that one [illegible] too often leave the choice of a [illegible]' —*London Society.*

THE TRAGEDY AT MOHAWK STATION.

BY JOSEPHINE CLIFFORD.

We sallied out of our noon camp, though it was really not after 10 o'clock in the morning. Ours was the only ambulance in the "outfit," though there were some three or four officers besides the Captain. The Captain had been ordered to report at headquarters in San Francisco before going East, and was travelling through Arizona as fast as Uncle Sam's mules could carry him, in order to catch the steamer that was to leave the Pacific coast at the end of the month. It is just a year, and the Pacific Railroad was not yet completed, which accounts for the Captain's haste to reach the steamer.

When we made noon camp at the government forage station called Stanwick's Ranch, we had already performed an ordinary day's march; but we were to accomplish twenty-five miles more before pitching our tent (literally) at Mohawk Station for the night. These stations are not settlements, but only stopping-places where government teamsters drive forage for their mules, and where water is to be had—the station-keepers sometimes seeing no one the whole year round except the government and merchant trains passing along *en route* to Tucson or other military posts.

Lunch had been despatched, and I was lounging, with a book in my hand, on the seat of the ambulance—one of those uncomfortable affairs called "dead-carts," with two seats running the entire length of the vehicle—when the Captain put his head in to say that there was an American woman at the station. White representatives of my sex are "few and far between" in Arizona, and I had made up my mind to go into the house and speak to this one, even before the Captain had added:

"It is the woman from Mohawk Station."

The Captain assisted me out of the ambulance, and we walked toward the house together. The front room of the flat adobe building was bar-room, store, office, parlor; and here "we found the woman of Mohawk Station." I entered the back-room, at the polite invitation of the station-keeper, with whom the Captain fell into conversation in the store or bar-room.

The woman was young—not over 25—and had been on the way from Texas to California with her husband and an ox team, when Mr. Hendricks, the man who kept the forage station at Mohawk, found them camped near the house one day, and induced them to stop with him. The woman took charge of the household, and the man worked at cutting firewood on the Gila, and hauling it up to the house with the station-keeper's two horses, or at any other job which Mr. Hendricks might require of him. She had been a healthy, hearty woman when they left Texas, but laboring through the hot sandy deserts, suffering often for water and sometimes for food, had considerably "shaken her," and she was glad and willing to stop here, where both she and her husband could earn money, and they wanted for neither water nor food—such as it is in Arizona. It was hard to believe she had ever been a robust, fearless woman, as she sat there cowering and shivering, and looking up at me with eyes that seemed ready to start from their sockets with terror.

"May I come in?" I asked, uncertain whether to venture closer to the shrinking form.

"Yes, yes," she said, breathing hard, and speaking very slowly. "Come in—it'll do me good. You're the first woman I've seen since—"

"Tell me all about it," I said, sitting down on the edge of the bed, as familiarly as though I had been her intimate friend for years; "or will it agitate you and make you sick?"

"No," she made answer; "I am dying now, and I have often wished I could see some woman, and tell her the whole story before I die. It almost chokes me sometimes because I can't speak about it. I haven't seen any one but my husband and the station-keeper these last three weeks—there is so little travel now.

"You see, one Saturday afternoon there were two Mexicans came up this way from Sonora, and stopped at Mohawk Station to camp for the night. It was a cold, rainy, blustering day, and the men tried to build their fires against the wall of the house. It was the only way they could shelter themselves from the wind and rain, as Mr. Hendricks would not allow them to come into the house. Pretty soon Mr. Hendricks drove them off, though they pleaded hard to stay; and Colonel B., who had arrived in the meantime, on his way to Tucson, told Mr. Hendricks that, if he knew anything about Mexicans, those two would come back to take revenge. Perhaps Mr. Hendricks himself was afraid of it, as he picketted his two horses out between the Colonel's tent and the house, for fear the Mexicans might come and drive them off. But they did not return till Sunday afternoon, when, after considerable wrangling, Mr. Hendricks engaged them both to work for him. The Colonel had pulled up stakes and had gone on his way to Tucson Sunday morning, so that we were alone with the Mexicans during the night. But they behaved themselves like sober, steady men; and the next morning they and my husband went down to the river, some three miles away, to cut wood, which they were to haul up with the team later in the day. Have you been at Mohawk Station, and do you know how the house is built?" she asked, interrupting herself.

"We camped there on our way out," I said; "and I remember that an open corridor runs through the whole length of the house, and some two or three rooms open into each other on either side."

"Very well; you remember the kitchen is the last room on the left of the corridor, while the store-room and bar is the first room to the right. Back of this is the little room in which Mr. Hendricks' bed stood, just under the window opposite the door, next to the kitchen, is the dining-room.

"It was still early in the day, and I was busy in the kitchen, when I heard a shot fired in the front part of the house; but as it was nothing unusual for Mr. Hendricks to fire at rabbits or coyotes from the door of the bar-room, I thought nothing of it, till I saw two Mexicans, some time after, riding off toward the mountains. When I first saw them, I thought they might be going to take the horses down to the river; but then, I said to myself, the Gili don't run along by the mountains. All at once a dreadful thought flashed through my head, and I began to tremble so that I could hardly stand on my feet. I crept into the corridor on tip-toe, and went into the bar-room from the outside. From the bar-room I could look on Mr. Hendricks' bed. He was lying across the bed, with his head just under the window. I wanted to wake him up, to tell him that the Mexicans were making off with his horses, but somehow I was afraid to call outside of the house till I got to the window, and then looked in. Oh dear! oh dear! I can't forget the dreadful, stony eyes that glared at me from the bruised and blood-stained face—after I o'clock, I turned and ran as fast as I could. Perhaps I ought to have gone into the house to see if he were really dead, or if I could help him—but I could not. I ran and ran, always in the direction my husband had taken in the morning. At one time I thought I heard some one running behind me, and, when I turned to look, the slippery sand under my feet gave way, and I fell headlong into a bed of cactus, tearing and scratching my face and hands and arms; and when I got up again I thought some one was jumping out from the verde-bushes, but it was only a rabbit running along. Before I got many steps further I slipped again, and something rustled and wriggled right close by me. It was a rattlesnake on which I had stepped in my blindness. I ran on till I could not get my breath any more, and staggered at every step; and just when I thought I must fall down and die, I saw my husband coming toward me. He was coming home to see what was keeping the Mexicans so long in bringing the horses down to the river; and, when I could get my breath, I told him what had happened. We went back together, but I would not go into the house with him; so he hid me in a thick verde-bush, behind some prickly pears, and went in alone. Directly he came back to me. He had found the corpse just as I had described it. To all appearances Mr. Hendricks had thrown himself on the bed for a short nap, as the morning was very warm. The Mexicans must have crept in on him, shot him with his own revolver, and then beaten him over the face with a short, heavy club that was found on the bed beside him, all besmeared with blood.

"Then my husband said to me: 'Mary, you've got to stay here till I go to Antelope Peak and bring up Johnson, the station-keeper. You can't go with me, because it's full twenty-five miles, if not more, and you can't walk twenty-five steps. But those Mexicans are going to come back while I am gone—I know they are, because they haven't taken any plunder with them yet. They'll hide the horses in the mountains, most likely, and go down to the river to look for me; and after that they'll come back here and look for us high and low.'

"I knew that what he said was true, every word of it; and the only thing he could do was to find me a good hiding place, a good ways off from the house, but still near enough for me to see the house, and the window where the dead man lay. Well, first I watched David till out of sight, and then I watched the window, and then I watched and peered and looked on every side of me, till my eyes grew blind from the glaring sun and the shining sand.

"All at once I heard some voices; and I almost went into a fit when I heard footsteps crunching nearer and nearer in the sand. They were the Mexicans, sure enough, coming up from the river, and passing within a few steps of my hiding place. Both carried heavy cudgels, which they had brought with them from where they had been cutting wood in the morning. When they got near the house they stopped talking, and I saw them sneak up to it, and then vanish around the corner, as though to visit the kitchen first. A few minutes later I saw them come out of the bar-room, and, oh, heavens! I saw they were trying to follow my husband's foot prints, that led directly to the verde-bush behind which I was hiding; but the wind had been blowing, and it seemed hard for them to follow the trail. Still they came nearer, and the horror and suspense, and the sickening fear that came over me when I saw them brandishing their clubs and bringing them down occasionally on a clump of verde-bushes, well nigh took what little sense and breath I had left, and I verily believe I should have screamed out in very horror, and so brought their murderous clubs on my head at once to make an end of my misery, if I had had strength enough left to raise my voice. But I could neither move nor utter a sound; I could only strain my eyes to look. After a while they got tired of searching, and went back to the house, where they stood at the window a moment to look in on the dead man as though to see if he had stirred; then they went in at the bar-room, and came out directly loaded with plunder.

"One of the men carried both Mr. Hendricks' and my husband's rifle, and the other had buckled on Mr. Hendricks' revolver. They had thrown aside their *ponchos*, and one had on my husband's best coat, while the other wore Mr. Hendricks' soldier overcoat. Even the hat of the dead man's head they had taken, and also, as was afterwards found, the black silk handkerchief he had on his neck when they killed him. Again they took their way over toward the mountains, and then everything around me was deadly still. Oh, how I wished for a living, breathing thing to speak to then! I should not like the most demented creature that I am to-day, if only a dog could have looked up at me with a kind affectionate gaze. But the bald eyes kept on at me [illegible] staring at me from the window, and I kept watching it, half thinking that the dreadful, mangled face would shoot [illegible]

"By and by the coyotes, scenting the dead body in the house, came stealthily from all sides, surrounding the house [illegible]

louder and louder when they found that they were not molested with their usual greeting—a dose of powder and ball. At last one of them, bolder and hungrier than the rest, made a leap to get up to the window, but just as his forepaw touched the window-sill something was hurled from the window which struck the wolf on the head and stampeded the whole yelping pack. This was too much; and I must have fainted dead away, for my husband said that when they found me I was as stiff and cold as the corpse in the house. What I thought had been hurled from the window was only a piece of cracker-box used as a target, and put out of the way on the broad adobe window sill where the paw of the coyote had touched it and pulled it down over him. I would not go into the house, and so Mr. Johnson thought it best to give information of what had happened at Stanwick's ranch, so we all came down here together, and I have been here ever since. My husband is waiting for a chance to go back to Texas. I wish we could get back, for I don't want to be buried out here in the sand among the coyotes and rattlesnakes, like poor Mr. Hendricks."

The ambulance had been waiting at the door for me quite a while; so I thanked the woman for "telling me all about it," and tried to say something cheering to her. When I turned to leave the room she clutched at my dress.

"Stop," she said, nervously; "don't leave me here in the room alone; I can't bear to stay alone!"

She followed me slowly into the bar-room, and when the man there went to the ambulance to speak to the Captain, she crept out after [illegible] stood in the sun till he returned.

[illegible] poor woman," echoed the station-keeper, "those two Greasers have killed her just as dead as if they had beaten her brains out [illegible] the spot."

[illegible] of night were already falling [illegible] Mohawk Station when we reached it. [illegible] a pretentious house, built of [illegible] boasting of but one story, of [illegible] but it is not every one in Arizona who can build a house of four rooms—if the doors do consist of old blankets, and the floor and [illegible] like the walls, of mud.

A discharged soldier kept the station now—a large yellow dog his sole companion. The man slept on the same bed that had borne Hendricks' corpse, and the cudgel, with the murdered man's blood dried on it, was lying at the foot of it.

"And where is his grave?" I asked, as we stood in front of the house.

The man's eye travelled slowly over the desolate landscape before us. There were sand, verde, and cactus on one side of us, and sand verde and cactus on the other.

"Well, really now, I couldn't tell. You see, I wasn't here when they put him in the ground, and I haven't thought of his grave since I come. Fact is, I've got to keep my eyes open for live Greasers and Pache Indians, and don't get much time to hunt up dead folks' graves!"

MONSIEUR CONTY.

The Self-Appointed Inspector of European Hotels.

From Chambers' Journal.

We always go abroad every year for our summer holiday, simply because we can stay away from home so much longer for the same sum of money for which we could travel in England. That is the secret of the throngs of tourists who leave our shores every year for France, Belgium, or Germany; many of them have seen nothing of their own land, except, perhaps, a few watering places; but unless people have a long purse at their command, it is no use setting off to Wales, the Lakes, or Scotland. The railway companies do all they can to facilitate tourists' transit from place to place; but the real hindrance lies in the hotels of our enlightened country. Suggest two or three months of hotel life to *Paterfamilias* and visions of private sitting-rooms, wax lights, bad wines, and legions of dissatisfied waiters and chambermaids, at once rise before his experienced eyes. Well, we were living all last summer in hotels in Normandy, we had had every comfort, good rooms, excellent food, and, for a party of three, our united expenses never once exceeded five pounds ten shillings a week. Of course, we have been *en pension*—that is to say, paying a fixed price by the day or week, previously arranged with the master of the hotel. Now, tell me at what inn you could be fed, lodged, and waited upon for that price in England? even if you were content with the "worst inn's worst room!" Where first we began our tour, at the *Hotel des Trois Couronnes*, Granville, we saw a little red book hanging round the breakfast-table as a novelty, and eagerly discussed by the French people who were staying in the hotel; and the next day a large sheet was pasted up in the *salle à manger*, advising travellers, in large capitals, *Ne voyagez pas sans les Guides Conty*. Conty was the author of the little red book which has made its appearance this summer for the first time, and which is to work wonders for French travellers, in protecting them from all foes, whether hotel-keepers or diligence proprietors, who might, but for Conty's protecting arm, be inclined to cheat Monsieur on his summer *promenade* to Normandy and Brittany. I hope my reader will bear with a few explanatory words respecting Conty and his system; for I believe if some Englishman would come forward, and be a Conty to his fellow-sufferers, we might have our English hotels thrown open, and enjoy the lovely scenery of our dear native land, without knowing, as we now alas! too often do, that it will take a month of cold mutton and rigid economy to make up for that week's hotel expenses at Scarborough or South Wales.

Well, M. Conty is a Parisian *avocat*, and last winter it came into his head to travel all over the route for which the Western Railway of France grants circular tickets during the summer months; he accordingly visited every little town and hamlet and village where visitors would be likely to congregate, to see the expensive French world, during the ensuing summer; he bargained with all the hotel-keepers and drivers of public and private conveyances; and the result is, that at the end of his admirable little guide-book, he gives a list of hotels in every town and village on the route, and all their prices; so that a traveller can, at a glance, calculate his expenses. Another feature of the *Guide Conty* is the *Carte Rose*, a little pink book of four sheets, enclosed in a portfolio, in the cover of the Guide. He requests all persons travelling with the Guide to present themselves at the hotel, on their arrival, with the book in their hands, as he has made a personal visit to every hotel named in the Guide; and therefore every visitor who presents himself in M. Conty's name will receive double attention, for reasons presently to be explained. First, the *carte rose*. In this talismanic little sheet, we read these words; "*Important Notice*.—I have myself visited, and ascertained the tariff of all the hotels, restaurants, and cafes recommended in the volume which accompanies this sheet; you may, therefore, present yourself in my name, certain to find every comfort, and to be received as a welcome guest, and made quite at home. If, in spite of all my precautions, some of the establishments do not come up to my report, and leave anything to be desired as to service, cleanliness, and above all as to reasonable charges, I hope you will oblige me, by sending me immediate information of my short-comings. But, please to remember, that in order to establish the right of complaint, you must present yourself in all hotels Guide in hand and in my name. It is particularly requested that this little book be sent to my address, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris, with the pages filled in according to the experience of the traveller."

So far M. Conty. The book contains five blank pages, headed respectively, "Mistakes in the Guide-book," "Omissions," "Establishments which I can praise," "Establishments which might be better," and "Establishments of which I can only complain." I must say that all the hotels we went to, Conty in hand, came under the third head; and on questioning the landlady of one of the nicest of all the houses we staid in, she told us that M. Conty came in the spring to her hotel; and until he was gone, they had no idea of the object of his visit; so he has no private understanding with the landlords, which we were at first inclined to think might be the case. As to the estimation in which he is held whilst on his travels, he shall speak for himself, or, rather, I will give the reader the translation of a paper which appeared in one of the Paris journals, and which is appended to the *Guide Conty*. It is a sufficiently amusing specimen of French "puffing." It is headed:

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOTELS.

"There now exists a means of protection from robbery; a man has constituted himself the defender of travellers from landlords. I am going to relate my first meeting with him; it is too original to be lost.

"I was travelling in Holland—it was morning; I was breakfasting in the only decent hotel in a town which shall be nameless. Everything had the 'appearance' of that scrupulous cleanliness which is the characteristic of Holland, but I had passed an awful night. Bed-fellows of a most voracious nature!! Suddenly an extraordinary coming and going takes place in the room where I am breakfasting. The landlady had seen something in the street. The landlord ran about in all directions, giving orders. The servants evinced a supernatural activity — when — the door opened!! A very young man enters. Everyone bows down before him; he receives the homage with a calm dignity, as his indisputable right. 'A Prince travelling incognito,' I say to myself; and yet I seem to recognize his face, too. When all the greetings were over, he exclaimed: 'Ah! how is this? What do I see? There are bugs here apparently!' Everyone looks confused, blushes, and I begin to scratch myself. 'This must be instantly put a stop to. I shall come through here again in a week. If one single one remains, I close your house. Here are thirty boxes of *Insecticide* I give you (he produced them from a travelling-bag he carried); but mind, if I find one of these insects on my return, your house is erased for ever from my Guide! I will not have my travellers devoured.'

'Monsieur de Conty, be assured'—— begins the host.

"At this name, I rise. Conty was an old college friend of mine, but I had not seen him for fifteen years. We at once threw ourselves at the same table. 'How is it,' said I, 'having left you on the road of Jurisprudence, that I find you waging war against the little parasites of the Low Countries?'

"'Love of justice,' replied he makes me take this line. I am a lawyer, but a traveller as well; and I have been so devoured and so tormented, that I have sworn to put down these nuisances all over Europe, and so I have written the Guides bearing my name. Have you a *Guide Conty*?'

"No."

"Here; there is one—that of Belgium and Holland. Present yourself in my name with this book in your hand at any house I recommend, every one will be hat in hand to you, and no King will be better treated than you. Pay the specified price—not a sou more or less.'

"But how is it you are so powerful?"

"Ah! see; open the pocket in the thickness of the cover, and see this little pink book. Look! 'Requested that at the end of his journey the traveller will send this book filled in to (me).' When the slightest complaint reaches me of a hotel, I warn the landlord; a second complaint, and I strike his name out of my list; a third and I warn my friends off his house, by labelling it dangerous.'

"Then I understood Conty's power. Travellers you are forewarned. Never travel without the *Guide Conty*."

New Anecdotes of Mr. Lincoln.

One evening, during the last winter of his life, when extremely busy, and weary as well, after the many duties of the day, he was [illegible]

then Attorney General. The latter had called to introduce a friend, and seeing the weary look on the President's face, he at once began to apologize for interrupting him. "I am very sorry," said Mr. Speed—"very sorry, Mr. President, to disturb you." "Speed, to be candid," rejoined Mr. Lincoln, "you remind me of a story of Henry Ward Beecher. One Sunday, as he was going to preach, he saw some boys playing marbles in the street. He stopped and looked at them hard. 'Boys,' he said, presently, 'boys, I'm scared!' 'I'm scared,' he repeated. 'Then why in h—l don't you go home?' asked one of the boys. If you are scared, Speed, why don't you go home?"

When talking with a Kentucky friend one day, he recalled this incident of his early life, which had occurred thirty years before. His friend had forgotten the circumstances, until they were revived in his recollection by Mr. Lincoln. He spoke of one dark afternoon, when they two, after a long day's ride on horseback, had finally lost themselves in the depths of a Kentucky forest. They were on their way to visit some young ladies at a country house. When nearly exhausted with cold, wet, and fatigue, they met a colored boy, also on horseback; and, catching at the hope suggested of securing a guide, Mr. Lincoln, with characteristic humor, thus accosted him: "Are you a friend to suffering humanity?" The boy gaped with amazement, and stammered out: "My name's Obediah, an' I longs to marster." Mr. Lincoln related this, and many other occurrences in the same connection, without hesitating for a moment, not even to recall the name of the boy he had so bewildered.

He said once that the best story he ever read in the papers of himself was this: Two Quaker ladies were travelling on the railroad, and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war. "I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed." "Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second. "Yes; but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied, conclusively.

SPANISH RECREATIONS.

"The Seven Dolors of the Virgin Mary."

Madrid (April 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

On Friday, the 1st inst., I arrived at Madrid, and the first objects which met my view were a programme of a bull fight that was to be held on the following Sunday, and an announcement that, on that very evening, at the Teatro de los Variedades (Theatre des Varietes), something would be performed entitled "*Los Siete Dolores de Maria*;" Anglice, "The Seven Dolors of the Virgin Mary." Here, at any rate, was something out of common. Was the performance to consist of a play or a moving picture?

At half-past 8—the time when plays generally begin at Madrid—I betook myself to the Teatro de los Variedades, and on paying the price of admission found myself encumbered with a formidable collection of mysterious documents. On inquiry I learned that these entitled me remain in the theatre for the evening, inasmuch as I was a magnificent person, who had paid my 8 reals (2 francs) for the best place, whereas the more economical patrons of the theological drama contented themselves with a portion of the performance. The "half price" familiar in London when I was a juvenile has long vanished, but in Madrid they have a "quarter price," with a tariff corresponding to the division; and at the end of every act a box-keeper took away one of my documents as a voucher for value received.

Was the performance to consist of a play or a moving picture? A play, most decidedly. Without any great show, or any violent efforts at sensation, the life of the Redeemer, from His presentation in the temple to His descent from the cross, was dramatically represented before a body of persons who evidently regarded the whole affair as a matter of course. We hear of a representation of the Passion that occurs once in three years in Southern Germany, and we read of the Coventry and Chester Mysteries; but in these we have cases of grand exceptional exhibitions. The remarkable peculiarity in the Madrid mystery is that there is nothing solemn about it. On a Friday in Lent a dramatized version of the New Testament is as much in place as a pantomime on Boxing-day in our capital; only, let me add, that whereas the pantomime creates an excitement, the sacred history is contemplated with a sort of respectful indifference that would signalize the revival of a standard comedy. The theatre is neither empty nor very full, and looks very much like the theatre in Tottenham street looked before it was polished by Miss Marie Wilton with the Prince of Wales' and adorned with the genius of T. W. Robertson. Babies are brought by their mothers, the spectators generally are of an humble class, and if a gentleman wishes to make a remark to his neighbor he is not in the least deterred by the representation of the awful event on Calvary.

How was this monstrous piece performed? This question cannot be answered till all English notions are violently thrust aside. In England such a performance would be a simple abomination; in Paris it would only be tolerated from a morbid love of wickedness; but in Madrid one feels that it accords with the sympathies of the multitude, and I may venture to affirm that the awful subject is treated with great modesty and refinement. The resources of the theatre are evidently limited; there is no luxury in the way of decoration, but the manager has learned the use of the lime-light, and I can scarcely conceive a more effective tableau than that which was presented to the spectators when the curtain rose for the fourth act, and discovered the Redeemer crucified between the two thieves.

I do not suppose that the actors at this little Teatro de Variedades are to be taken as specimens of histrionic art; but, as far as I am able to judge, they play with good emphasis and discretion, articulating with exceeding distinctness. The Virgin, the Redeemer, the Magdalen, and Pontius Pilate are marked characters, and still more conspicuous is the penitent thief, who, in the early part of the story, appears as the protector of the Holy Family during their sojourn in Egypt.

I have left my Thilo and my Tischendorf at home; but, unless my memory greatly misguides me, the early appearance of the thief in the sacred history is derived from one of the apocryphal Gospels; and I think I may say the same of the miraculous preservation of Mary and Joseph by the descent of a branch of a tree, which concealed them from their pursuers. The Protevangelium, the Book of Infancy, the Book of Mary, and other apocryphal works of the kind, had an enormous influence on the popular Christianity of the Middle Ages, and in Madrid the 19th century is still medieval. The conventional manner of representing the three Kings, or wise men, the ox, and the ass at the Nativity, the assumption that Joseph is an old man (which, by the way, I do not find on the Spanish stage), are all derived from the apocryphal Gospels.

King Solomon and the Bees.

> When Solomon was reigning in his glory
> Unto his throne the Queen of Sheba came
> (So in the Talmud you may read the story),
> Drawn by the magic of the monarch's fame,
> To see the splendors of his court; and bring
> Some fitting tribute to the mighty King.
>
> Nor this alone: much had Her Highness heard
> What flowers of learning graced the royal speech;
> What gems of wisdom dropped with every word;
> What wholesome lessons he was wont to teach
> In pleasing proverbs: and she wished, in sooth,
> To know if rumor spoke the simple truth.
>
> Besides, the Queen had heard (which piqued her most)
> How through the deepest riddles he could spy;
> How all the curious arts that women boast
> Were quite transparent to his piercing eye;
> And so the Queen had come—a royal guest—
> To put the sage's cunning to the test.
>
> And straight she held before the monarch's view,
> In either hand, a radiant wreath of flowers;
> The one, bedecked with every charming hue,
> Was newly culled from nature's choicest bowers;
> The other, no less fair in every part,
> Was the rare product of divinest art.
>
> "Which is the true, and which the false?" she said.
> Great Solomon was silent. All amazed,
> Each wondering courtier shook his puzzled head,
> While at the garlands long the monarch gazed,
> As one who sees a miracle, and fain,
> For very rapture, ne'er would speak again.
>
> "Which is the true?" once more the woman asked,
> Pleased at the fond amazement of the King;
> "So wise a head should not be hardly tasked,
> Most learned liege, with such a trivial thing!"
> But still the sage was silent; it was plain
> A deepening doubt perplexed the royal brain.
>
> While thus he pondered, presently he sees,
> Hard by the casement—so the story goes—
> A little band of busy, bustling bees,
> Hunting for honey in a withered rose.
> The monarch smiled, and raised his royal head;
> "Open the window!" That was all he said.
>
> The window opened at the King's command;
> Within the room the eager insects flew,
> And sought the flowers in Sheba's dexter hand!
> And so the King and all the courtiers knew
> That wreath was nature's; and the baffled Queen
> Returned to tell the wonders she had seen.
>
> My story teaches (every tale should bear
> A fitting moral) that the wise may find
> In trifles light as atoms in the air
> Some useful lesson to enrich the mind—
> Some truth designed to profit or to please—
> As Israel's King learned wisdom from the bees!
>
> —*Clever Stories of Many Nations.*

The Fate of Morgan.

* * * The account will be found in the work of Professor Finney, of Oberlin, on Masonry, taken, he says, from a pamphlet entitled "Confession of the murder of William Morgan, as taken down by Dr. John L. Emery, of Racine County, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1848." It is substantially the same in its statements with that of Mr. Garlinghouse. They differ as to the number of persons who drew lots for the performance of the fatal tragedy. Mr. Garlinghouse says there were twelve. The confession of Henry L. Valance says it was resolved in a counsel of eight that he must die. Three of their number were to be selected by ballot to execute the deed, and he was one who drew a ballot with the letter D on it. Two others drew similar ones. They proceeded to the fort at midnight to put Morgan to death. The others who drew blanks returned immediately to their homes. Valance was to announce to Morgan his fate, and his companions were to procure a boat and weights with which to sink him. When he was informed of their proceedings against him, he commenced wringing his hands and talking of his wife and children. "His wife," he said, "was young and inexperienced, and his children were but infants; what would become of them were he cut off, etc." Morgan was taken out of the fort bound and gagged, and placed in the boat. Valance says his comrades took the oars, and the boat was rapidly forced out into the river. The night was pitch dark, and they could scarcely see a yard before them. Having reached a proper distance from the shore, the oarsmen ceased their labors. The weights were secured by a strong cord, and another cord of equal strength and of several yards in length proceeded from that. This, says V., "I took in my hand and fastened it around the body of Morgan, just above the hips. We then bade him stand up. The weights were arranged on the edge of the boat. This was done, and while Morgan was standing with his back toward me, I gave him a strong push with both my hands. He fell forward, carrying the weights with him, and the waters closed over him. We remained quiet for five or ten minutes, when my companions, without saying a word, resumed their places, rowed the boat to the place from which they had taken it." [illegible]

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.

How "Jehovah's Band" Originated in New Jersey.

Macopin, N. J., (April 29) Correspondence of the New York World.

Here, in Macopin (or, as it was originally written, Mackopin, an Indian name), the birth of a new revelation burst forth a few years since, and so dazzled and confused the person to which the revelation was made that the pupil of his eye became contracted, the blood rushed to his head with tremendous force, his pulse beat away up above the hundred, and other symptoms of besides-himselfishness were manifested, which caused many staid and proper persons living in the neighborhood to believe that the man was going stark mad. The individual who was favored with this experience was a strongly emotional man, who, although a member of the Methodist Church at this place, had for some years been supposed to have been a believer in Spiritualism.

The revelation came about in this wise: One day in harvest time this man, Nathaniel Merrill by name, finding the sun overpoweringly hot, retired to a neighboring wood, and sat down beside a tree to refresh himself with some apple-jack, and take a "snooze." He took several "swigs" of the liquor, and, then leaning against the trunk of the tree, waited for Morpheus to come and embrace him. Morpheus, however, failed to come, but in his stead came a peculiar, wonderful visitor, who entered the body of the man, who was so fully possessed by this visitor that he at once sprang to his feet and climbed a tree. He sat, for a moment on the top of the topmost limb, and then, feeling that he could fly, leaped into the air, and in a second found himself sprawling on the ground.

At this moment he bethought himself of his bottle of apple-jack, and at once the bottle was brought to him by some invisible agency, and applied to his lips. Mr. Merrill took another "horn," and this additional "horn" was followed by other revelations that were decidedly marvellous. The man started towards the meadow where he had been engaged in making hay, and, alone and unaided, except by some unseen power, accomplished the work of building nearly fifty hay-cocks in the short space of twelve minutes. Having done this, the disposition to fly came on him again, and he climbed another tree—to the top of which he was boosted by some wondrous power—and again sprang upward toward the sky.

But he came down again very suddenly, after which he was prompted to do some ground and lofty tumbling. He began a series of somersaults and kept up the performance for an hour, at the end of which he felt more refreshed than when he started on his revolving exercise. He then indulged in another "swig" of apple-jack, and the next moment the strange spirit which had occupied his body for nearly two hours took its departure.

To a strictly pious man like Mr. Merrill this extraordinary experience was accepted as a new religious revelation. He went home and told the members of his family about it, and while he was doing this the spirit entered him again. He danced, he puffed, he snorted, he laughed, he made faces at his wife, he looked ogre-like at his children, and he jumped upon a table and performed such a vigorous breakdown that the table broke down itself and scattered itself upon the floor. Then came another indulgence in the apple-jack and the spirit again left, and the man began the work of repairing the demolished table.

News of the strange revelation spread like wildfire throughout the village. Some of the people said that Merrill was insane, and one old Calvinist remarked, "I tell you he's got the devil in 'im, and it outer be taken out of 'im." Others, however, did not take this view of the case, and a number at once accepted the affair as a revelation, out of which was destined to grow a new and powerful system of religion.

Here it ought to be said that every man, woman, and child in Macopin is a church-goer. This is a religious community in every sense of the phrase. Positive piety has always been a leading characteristic of the people who live in this region. Most of them were originally Methodists, although some were Baptists of the hard-shell order, and a few were members of the Presbyterian denomination.

As already said, Merrill was a Methodist—a regular old-fashioned shouting Methodist, who delighted in his "amens" and "hallelujahs," and made the longest prayers offered up by any person living the country round. The day following the revelation he called a number of his friends together at his residence, and consulted with them as to the course that ought to be pursued in order to establish a religion based on the new revelation, which he claimed was the work of "the spirit."

While the deliberations were going on, a young man rushed into the house and began jumping, rolling on the floor, standing on his head, and doing many other things. He, too, had been attacked and taken possession of by "the spirit." The manifestations on this day did not stop here, for suddenly the whole gathering began shouting and puffing and performing all the other things which "the spirit" had already caused Merrill and the young man to do.

As soon as quiet was restored, or, rather, as soon as "the spirit" took a rest, a fervent prayer was offered, and then the assemblage talked the matter over again. Finally, it was resolved that on the following Sunday an effort should be made to convert the pastor of the Methodist church—the Rev. Mr. Wiley—to the new dispensation.

When Sunday came, the usual services of the church went on until the time came when the pastor usually "took his text" and began preaching. At this moment Merrill jumped up, and, declaring that he was full of "the spirit," began puffing, blowing, and dancing, and raised such a hubbub that the clergyman resumed his seat and patiently waited for Brother Merrill to subside. But the spirited brother did not subside. He called upon others in the congregation to imitate his example, promising them that if they would "the spirit" would also enter them, and they would be made all right. At this about twenty persons—several women among the number—sprang up and went through the same performance as those with which Brother Merrill had entertained the congregation. The result was that the meeting for that day was broken up.

Merrill succeeded in making many proselytes to his new religion. Among them was a man named Bunsmith, and another named Atkins, both of them men of property and influence. These were also members of the Methodist Church. In less than a year nearly 100 persons were converted. In the meantime the believers had formed a society under the name of "Jehovah's Band," and by this name the sect is still known.

A number of clergymen belonging to the Newark Conference of the M. E. Church have been sent to this place, but in every instance they have been driven away. No violence toward them has been perpetrated, but they have been sneered at and advised to go to some other quarter of the globe, that their religion was not "red-hot" enough, and they would never know true religion until they should espouse the new faith and join "Jehovah's Band." Other clergymen from Paterson and Newark have visited this place, and undertaken to persuade the believers in the new jumping, dancing, and puffing religion that they are in error, and that the spirit which has entered them is not the Holy Ghost, as they profess to believe, but the spirit of the devil.

The regular meetings of the band are held on Sunday, on which day not even cooking is allowed. Tea-kettles are not even permitted to sing, and children are warned that if they laugh or play on that day they will meet with prompt and dreadful punishment from "the spirit." A mid-week meeting is held on Thursday night at the house of some member of the band. Children are not permitted to attend this meeting; and young people are not allowed to join in the athletic performances. If any persons happen to laugh an honest laugh, they are arraigned on the spot and severely reprimanded. If the offender is a young lady, she is reproved by a venerable member of her own sex. If the offending person is a young man, he is chastised by one of the male officers of the band.

Converts to the new faith are put on short probation, but no one is permitted to become a regular member until he gives unmistakable evidence that he has "got the spirit into him." As soon as he furnishes this evidence, he is taken to a large pond near the village and there baptized. The members of the sect are thrifty, frugal people, and exhibit full as much intelligence as is to be found in most villages throughout the country.

I had a conversation with a recent convert this morning. Formerly he resided in Montpelier, Vt., where he belonged to a Baptist church. He said that he had felt the spirit years ago, and believed that "it was all truth and nothing else." I asked him if the sect accepted the doctrine of Christianity as promulgated by the Methodist Church.

"Yes," he answered, "we believe in the Bible and New Testament, every word of them. But we don't believe the old denominations have kept pace with revelation. We see the true religion [illegible] to all time. Why, look at the Mormons; they commenced small, and see what they've got to be."

"But," I asked, "you don't compare yourselves to the Mormons, do you?"

"Not much," he replied, "we are no polygamists. We believe in the one-wife doctrine. What we believe is, that when the spirit is in us we are entirely under its control, and that what we do while under that control is in accordance with the law."

"Can any person join your sect?"

"Well, I'll tell you," he answered, "we're going to spread this religion throughout the earth. We've got a great mission to perform, and we'll bring about the gathering of the nations into one fold. But, sir, if any man wants to join our sect he's got to be resigned to the will of the spirit, and he mustn't be ashamed to kick, puff, dance, and wrestle, when the time comes for him to do it."

"You believe that a person once converted will never be entirely abandoned by the spirit, don't you?"

"Yes; when a man really gets the spirit into him he never can be a really wicked man again. But you see, there may be hypocrites in our religion as well as in others. There is nothing so easy as to pretend to religion; but if a man ain't sincere he'll soon get tired of the jumping, &c., he's got to do if he belongs to 'Jehovah's Band.'"

Others with whom I conversed expressed the same ideas, and I have no doubt the adherents of this new sect believe that they have at last discovered the only true religion.

Already a number of persons have been expelled from the band. They "backslid," or showed that the spirit had never taken full [illegible] One of these was a young man who said he could dance on tea-cups and [illegible] without breaking them. Up to this time he had been one of the most powerful wrestlers in the band. On Sunday night, in the midst of the congregation, would engage in rolling and tumbling on the floor [illegible]

[illegible]

Methodist clergyman, with wisdom enough in him to accept the situation and fight it out on that line if it takes all summer, and conscience included.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON FILTERED AIR.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: The theory of disease was never discussed with more earnestness, or with greater precision, than at the present time. The exact methods pursued in physics and chemistry, such as regards reasoning and experiment, are making their influence felt in medicine and surgery; and they promise, while assigning just narrow limits to our present accurate knowledge, to insure its healthy growth. It is, I think, of capital importance to mark each successive step by which that knowledge is surely and certainly augmented; to detach from the domain of vagueness and uncertainty each successive fragment of demonstrated truth. Now, if the published data be correct, it seems to me that such a step has been recently taken with reference to the germ-theory of the putrefaction of wounds, and that the evidence in favor of that theory amounts to a physical demonstration of its truth. This result and its basis I propose here to describe and define.

The entrance of air into the wound is the dread of the surgeon. When an abscess is opened he must prevent the air from mingling with the blood-clots if he would avoid putrefaction and its teeming accompaniment of animalcule life. Some eminent London surgeons inform me that they never squeeze an abscess, just when the pressure is relaxed the air should be sucked in. Now, whence this dreaded power? Is it the air itself that causes putrefaction, or is it something carried mechanically by the air? A follower of Gay Lussac would affirm the former; a heterogenist would refer the animalcules to "spontaneous generation;" a holder of the germ-theory would ascribe the putrefaction to seeds or eggs floating in the atmosphere, and which, when sown upon the wound, sprout into the crop of minute organisms. Do any data exist which will enable us to say, with certainty, which party is right? I think so.

It would be very difficult to reduce the putrefying power of pure air, even if it existed, to absolute demonstration; for, however cleansed in appearance, a stubborn objector might still urge that the air was not cleansed in reality; that germs exist, though they baffle our attempts to reveal them. But this difficulty does not hamper the other side; for if, notwithstanding the risk of these residual germs, visibly pure air can be proved incompetent to produce the phenomena of putrefaction, there is no escape from the inference that, as regards the point to be decided, such air is perfectly filtered; and its proved impotence would be a demonstration of the truth of the germ-theory. By "visibly pure air," I mean air which where traversed by a powerful and intensely concentrated beam of light, in a space not otherwise illuminated, reveals no trace of floating matter to the eye.

How, then, are we to obtain our filtered air, and, having obtained it, how are we to apply it to a wound and mix it effectually with the blood? Two or three years ago an observation and an inference, which, taken together, reflect the highest credit on his sagacity, were made and drawn by Professor Joseph Lister, of Edinburgh. He found, and I believe it is the universal experience of surgery to find, that when the lung is wounded by the spike of a broken rib, air from the lung, the pleural cavity may mingle freely with the blood, but that putrefaction never ensues. Here is the statement of Professor Lister, abbreviated, but in his own words:

"I have explained to my own mind this remarkable fact that in simple fractures of the ribs, if the lung be penetrated by a fragment, the blood effused into the pleural cavity, though freely mixed with air, undergoes no decomposition. The air is sometimes pumped into the pleural cavity in such abundance that, making its way through the wound, it inflates the cellular tissue of the whole body. Yet this occasions (as regards putrefaction) no alarm to the surgeon. Why air introduced into the pleural cavity through a wounded lung should have such a wholly different effect from that entering through a permanently open wound penetrating from without, was to me a complete mystery till I heard of the germ theory of putrefaction, when it at once occurred to me that it was only natural that the air should be filtered of germs by the air passages, one of whose offices is to arrest inhaled particles of dust, and prevent them from entering the air-cells. In truth, this fact in practical surgery, when duly considered, affords as good evidence in support of the germ of putrefaction as any experiment that can be performed artificially."

Here is a surmise which bears upon it the mark of genius, but which, nevertheless, needs verification. If in the place of the words "it is only natural," we were authorized to write "it is perfectly certain," the demonstration would be complete. Now, this is exactly what experiments with a beam of light enable us to do. One evening towards the close of last year, while pouring various gases across the dust track of a beam in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, the thought occurred to me of displacing by my breath the illuminated dust. I then noticed, for the first time, the extraordinary darkness produced by the air expired towards the end of an expiration. An individual effort of expulsion of the lungs may be far more effectually emptied of air than by ordinary respiration; and, by such an effort, which discharges the air from the interior portion of the lungs into the beam, the darkness is changed to absolute blackness. There is no speck or mote of any kind in such air. It is a true elastic fluid, without a trace of cloud or floating matter.

Thus, by ocular evidence we prove the filtering power of the lungs, and by the experience of surgery we prove the incompetence of air so filtered to produce putrefaction. The germs removed by the process of filtration are therefore the cause of the putrefaction, and the associated phenomena of animalcule life, which was to be demonstrated.

As a guide to the practical surgeon, the establishment of this fact is plainly of the very highest importance. Professor Lister now avails himself of the filtering power of cotton-wool in treating a numerous class of wounds. He first destroys the germs adherent to the wool, and by a proper lotion he kills those which may be scattered on the flesh. The cleansed wool placed upon the wound permits of a free diffusion of the air, but entirely intercepts the germs, and thus keeps the blood perfectly sweet. It is essential that no matter from the wound should reach the outside air, for such matter would open a highway for the animalcules. I may add that with the foregoing observations on the filtering power of the lungs were made, I had no thought, and but little knowledge, of the germ theory. Their value as evidence is enhanced by the consideration that they are absolutely independent of all theoretic basis. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TYNDALL.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, April 6.

* British Medical Journal, 1868, p. 53.

† The black wreaths produced by placing the flame of a spirit lamp underneath the track of a sunbeam may now be clearly, though imperfectly, seen in an ordinary room. In London light, however, that passing through a single aperture ought, as far as possible, to be excluded. A candle flame also shows the effect, but very imperfectly.

"Shoo Fly."

A FRENCH VERSION.

> Je suis, je suis, je suis,
> Comme l'etoile du matin,
> Je suis, je suis, je suis,
> Comme l'etoile du matin;
> La musique est en l'air,
> C'est que me mere me dit,
> Les anges elles jetti la nuisance
> Sur la tete de ce ne—pas.
> Va! mouche! ne m' incommode,
> Va! mouche! ne m' incommode,
> Va! mouche! ne m' incommode,
> Car je suis un de Compagnie G.

A LATIN VERSION.

> Mihi videtur at angeli cantent
> Pennisque celeribus tum volent,
> Ac ces sentio, bis terque sentio,
> (Genitricem hoc olim dixisse scio)
> Tuendum diffundat super
> Nigri hujus in capuli deciper
> Abi, musca, ne inquietes me,
> Sum enim milles de manipulo G.
>
> Iterumque sentio, mentis per vim,
> Ut phosphorus ipse splendet sim,
> Sed tamen extiminat Mississippia
> Apricetur suali dormiunt—
> Ut [illegible]
> Sibi [illegible]
> Abi, musca, ne inquietes me,
> Sum enim milles de manipulo G.

The Wonders of Compound Interest.

From the Hartford Courant.

But few people have anything like an adequate sense of the vast cumulative power of compound interest. Some mathematically inclined person recently published in a New York paper the amount of a cent supposed to be put out at compound interest at the birth of Christ, and continued at interest until 1870. The amount thus stated was expressed by 40 consecutive figures, which, however, even at that, seems to be far from the mark. Professor Klinger, of the Hannum Commercial School of this city, has gone to the trouble of making the calculation, and finds the amount expressed in 41 figures, thus: [illegible] —nearly three times the amount given by the New York paper. It is supposed that the New York mathematician discarded some of the decimals in the beginning of his computation, for it is evident that even the billionth part of a cent must produce an enormous sum at compound interest during 1870 years, if in that time a cent would produce an amount inconceivable by the human mind, and which the mathematicians tells us would exceed the value of seven quadrillions of globes of pure gold, each of the size of our earth, and rating the gold at $20 an ounce.

The amount of a cent at simple interest for the same time, 1870 years, would be but $1.12.

Pet Monkeys.

We quote from Prof. Frank Buckland's "Animal World" the following account of two of his household pets:

"I have two monkeys, of whom I am exceedingly fond. Their names are 'Hag' and 'Tiny.' The Hag's original name was 'Fanny,' but she has so much of the character of a disagreeable old woman about her that I call her the 'Hag.' She is a very little monkey, indeed, not much bigger than a large rat. My friend Bartlett brought her to me from the Zoological Gardens [illegible] I put her into the Hag's cage. [illegible]

[illegible] shook her tail violently, and opened her mouth at me, as much as to say, 'You dare hurt my Tiny!' If I keep too sharp a lookout upon Miss Tiny, she will run like a rabbit across the table and upset what she can. She generally tries the sugar first, or she will then steal a bit, or she will just put her hand on the milk-jug and pull it over. If she cannot get at the sugar-basin or milk-jug, she will kick them with her hind-legs, just like a horse, and knock them over as she passes.

"They and the Hag sometimes go out stealing together. They climb up my coat and search all the pockets. I generally carry a great many cedar pencils; the monkeys take these out and bite off the cut ends; but the great treat is to pick and pick at the door of a glass cupboard till it is open, then to get in and drink the hair oil, which they know is there. Any new thing that arrives they usual examine, and when a hamper comes in I let the monkeys unpack it, especially if I know it contains game. They pull out the straw a bit at a time, peep under the paper, run off, crying in their own language, 'Look out, there's something alive in the basket!'

"The performance generally ends by their upsetting the basket, and, if they turn out a hare, they both set to work and 'look fleas' in the hare's fur. I once received a snake in a basket, and I let the monkeys unpack it; they have a mortal horror of a snake. When they found out the contents of the hamper they were off in double-quick time, crying 'Murder! thieves!' and it was a long time before they would come down from behind the casts of salmon on the top of the bookshelves.

"There is no trouble to catch the monkeys. I have only to open the door of the cage and say, 'Cage, cage! go into your cage! quick, march!' and they go in instantly, like the good beasts they really are. The parrot has caught up these words, and, when the monkeys are running about, often cries out, 'Cage, cage! go into your cage!' but the little wretches do not care for old Poll. They sometimes attack her. Tiny steals her seed, and, while she is pecking at the little thing, the Hag will pull her tail from behind. Luckily the monkeys are afraid of a stuffed Australian animal that hangs in my room. When I have any specimens or bottles that I do not want the monkeys to touch, I simply set down the 'bogie' to act as sentry, as I know the monkeys will not come near it.

"Tiny is very attentive to the Hag, and cries bitterly if she is taken from her. She takes great liberties with her—climbing up by means of her tail when it hangs down in a convenient, rope-like manner. She also takes much of the products of her thieving to the Hag's cage when she is shut up, and pokes papers through the bars of the cage. These the old thing tears up into shreds to pass away time.

"Although my monkeys do considerable mischief, yet I let them do it. I am amply rewarded by their funny and affectionate ways. If any of my readers have monkeys, and want to get them tame, they should give them the run of the room, and let them out at meal-times to eat and pick what they like. Summer and winter they should wear green baize jackets."

THE GROTESQUE IN RELIGION.

From the London Spectator.

The *Pall Mall* has published, at length a curious mediæval story, illustrative of the impossibility of judging the ways of Providence by the external moral standards of men, which in the form in which Parnell had versified it, has been referred to by Dr. Newman in his recent book. The *Pall Mall* has traced the original story first to the philosophical dialogues of Henry Moore, a Platonist of the early part of the seventeenth century, and then to "the *Gesta Romanorum*," which owes it to Oriental sources. A hermit, who had had great difficulties in acquiescing in the mysterious ways of Providence, and had often been disturbed by the doubts which these difficulties brought home to him, joins on a journey with a young man with whose conversation he is very much taken, but who robs their first hospitable entertainer of a golden cup, gives the cup to the next inhospitable entertainer, secretly strangles a child of their next generous host, and pitches their guide into the stream; whereupon the hermit at last can bear it no longer, denounces his companion's wickedness, and is about to separate from him, when the youth reveals himself as an angel in disguise appointed by God to do all these acts. The cup was an enchanted cup which tempted the good host to excess, and its loss was to him a blessing, while its gain was a retribution on the bad host. The destruction of the child was necessary to prevent the parent's heart from getting fixed on this world, and the violent death of the guide was an interposition to prevent a murder already plotted by that guide. The facts, which, in themselves, seem to be done by a man, from human motives, had seemed thoroughly immoral, become a vindication of morality when it was seen to have been done by the command and for the purposes of God. Grotesque as this parable in some respects is—especially where the angel catches the guide between the legs and pitches him into the river—it is not nearly so grotesque as many of those of which the legendary lore of the Middle Ages is made up, and which are still popular in the Catholic parts of Germany, in Spain, and Ireland. The *Month* for April has one or two very good illustrations from Spanish and Irish religious legends, and the Brothers Grimm have collected in their German popular stories many which are rich in the most familiar humor, from which the ordinary Protestant genius would recoil in horror, widely spread amongst the peasantry of Germany—stories which combine the strongest faith with a religious fancy with genuinely religious ideas.

To take an Irish illustration,—a legend related by the *Month*, our Lord, walking with St. Peter, asks for admission into a peasant's hut for the night, when they are most hospitably received. When leaving, the next morning, St. Peter, with that forwardness of initiative of which the Gospels give so many instances, urges the Master to reward the peasant's hospitality. "I think not. It is better as it is," was the reply. "It's a shame for you," says St. Payter,—the story is supposed to be told by an Irish peasant,—"you must do something for him,"—an admirable dramatic touch, showing how well the character of St. Peter is understood, and how thoroughly it has been realized by the common people. Whereupon our Lord gives way, and tells his entertainer to ask for a certain thing. [illegible] Lord's return, He misses the golden footstool, and interrogates St. Peter as to whom he has admitted, when the tailor is accused, and compelled to confess what he had done—receiving the curiously quaint and yet solemn reply, "O thou rogue! were I to judge as thou judgest, what would have become of thee long before this? Long before this I should have had no seats, bench, chairs, nay, not even any toasting-forks left here, but should have thrown every one of them down at sinners. Here shalt no one punish, but I alone, the Lord." Still more startling in its apparent deliberate tenderness for devil-may-careish good nature and daring, is the story of Brother Lustig (Brother "Merry," to translate his name into English) who makes friends with St. Peter, abuses his friendship in all sorts of unscrupulous and profane ways, and at length disgusts St. Peter so much that the apostle declines his further company, bestowing upon him, however, at parting a magical knapsack, into which anything that the owner wishes for is immediately conveyed. This the apostle gives him professedly to remove all motive for breaking the commandments,—rather shortsightedly, however, as the sequence was it is to rob people of their property as well as for more refined purposes. The most humorous use, however, which he makes of the knapsack is to render it subservient to his salvation. He offers to sleep in a house haunted by nine devils, who always torture and kill any one who ventures to sleep there. Brother Lustig, quite undismayed at their diabolic dance round him, wishes them all into his knapsack, and then takes it straight to a blacksmith's, bidding him to hammer away at it with all his might, which he does in spite of the shrieks of the imprisoned devils, and when he opens the knapsack [illegible] At length, as he grows old, Brother Lustig begins to think about the next world, and consults a hermit, who tells him there are two ways to go,—one broad and pleasant to Hell, and one narrow and rough to Heaven. "I were a fool," thinks Brother Lustig, "if I were to take the narrow and rough road," so he goes straight off to Hell and asks for admission. Luckily for him, however, the little sentinel at the gate is the very devil which had escaped from his knapsack. He rushes off to the highest authority, saying, "There is a soldier at the gate with a wonderful knapsack, but at no price let him in, or else he will wish the whole of hell into his knapsack. He once gave me the awfullest possible hammering in it." Thereupon Brother Lustig is refused entrance into hell, whereupon he says very composedly that he has no choice but to try the other alternative "for, somewhere or other," he remarks, "I must stay." At the gate of heaven he finds St. Peter, who refuses him admittance, whereupon the sly fellow, with an air of hurt feeling, insists on returning the knapsack, "for he will not keep a present at all from an acquaintance who is so little inclined to befriend him." St. Peter takes back the knapsack; Brother Lustig wishes himself into it, and so outmanœuvres the saint and gains the Kingdom of Heaven, not indeed by force, but by craft. We could multiply these illustrations of the reckless use and abuse of grotesque humor in medieval religious legends almost to any extent. But these illustrations will be sufficient for our purpose, which is simply to ask how far the habit of familiar and even grotesque illustration of religious creeds has a genuinely anti-religious tendency, how far it may be, as most Protestants, in preferring to treat the whole range of this subject with the solemn reserve and awe, have just now proved to be [illegible] Roman Catholics, so singularly free in this respect, [illegible] the habit of half-smiling in narrating such legends, [illegible] religious objects which shall not be [illegible] as Dr. Newman says, which do not arise the horror of this familiar and [illegible] humorous treatment of the apostles and saints [illegible] Roman Catholic doctrine, [illegible]

[illegible] An Englishman in a Russian hotel [illegible]

GERMANY.

The Book Trade of Leipsic.

Its Growth and Proportions.

Touchnitz.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEIPSIC, March 1, 1870.

People who are ignorant of the historical importance of Leipsic, of the genius and monuments it has given birth to, are at least aware of its colossal book trade. It is a great business, and United Conservancy is no national institution like the book-trade. In spite of the more successful start of the Frankfort fairs, the more central position of Stuttgart, and the rising importance of the neighboring metropolis of Prussia, Leipsic establishes yearly market in 1844, and has maintained it with towering success until to-day. It would be curious to compare the sale of the first years with those of the present time, both in amount and matter. Perhaps offers its rude infant labor besides parchments from the coils of mosaistries. Leipsic is the universal language, and all the books are issued. In the last sentence lies the secret of the more rapid growth of Frankfort than Leipsic. The former sold the two between Holland, England, France, and Germany, and "left" the latter to the Slavic and Latin races. I call it exchange, for such was the first character of the book business.

Every publisher was compelled to be a seller, and vice versa. Those who did not do publishing then now, lauds from small dealers in their own factory works at Frankfort, and increased their sales. From 1600 till 1650 the fair retained supremacy; indeed, held the general trade so long as it bore a common mark, but fell with the Latin tongue. At the second and Rebel arose, and the learned of the nations gathered together to discuss the affairs of art. Medicine, jurisprudence, and theology have been appearing, countless others have succeeded each other, bearing in cheaper for more exact and elegant than the latest fashion of home thought. All Schiller for a thaler, is only surpassed by Pluto's almanac for sixpence.

Thus, as you may, the court-fest writers at Berlin; be astonished at the shopping of Hamburg; stare at the banks of Frankfort; be filled with awe in the cathedral at Cologne; be delighted with the collections of art at Munich, and captivity of Prague, but not fail to drop in Leipsic as the great storehouse of literature. Here, in the midst of it all, is the very heart of modern civilization is concealed.

THE FARMERS' CATECHISM IN IRELAND.

The first arrest under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) act was made on Saturday last by Louth, recently, when a Mr. John Mathews, farmer and storekeeper of that town, was taken into custody for having in his possession on a charge of having on that day "sold a certain quantity of meal to Thomas Cahan, who remarked with familiarity enough that they were cousins, since a Mathews married a Cahan some generations in the last century.

"My cousin," said the Emperor. "I am exceedingly sorry to see you again."

The anecdote recalls the remarks of the first Napoleon to all the Bourbons with any relationship with him, on his landing on the way back from Elba: "If raise cousins here, we'll be ruined."

—In Holland justice is capricious. Two hundred and, some of them condemned to imprisonment, more or less long, and subsequently pardoned. Nevertheless the poor fellows remained in prison, the Department of Justice having forgotten to tell them the pardon. Others waited six months in prison for trial. One girl of fifteen, convicted of arson, was condemned to death. On petition to pardon, her sentence was commuted her imprisonment by the Minister of Justice. Subsequently the Legislature voted her pardon.

—Robert Pasha has received orders to proceed to England in command of the training ship for the cadets of the Ottoman Navy. The Turkish Admiral is to sail from the Bosphorus in the course of the month of April, and the instruction of the cadets will be continued in the Mediterranean and the British Channel. The young Ottomans will probably learn more of their professional duties in the course of those three months than they would be likely to do in as many years on board any of the six ponderous iron-clads which grace the Golden Horn.

—In France, in 1868, 4,976 men and 1,171 women committed suicide, of whom 97 were under 16 years of age. Of those, 940 were caused by love, jealousy, or debauchery.

—Baron Rothschild, the paralytic millionaire, who recently died in Paris, once set to work to learn the German tongue, in order to come in contact with the Germans, not recognizing the Baron, so successful was his disguise, gave him a thousand (francs) bank note, and put it in his pocket. Ten years later the charitable gift received a draft for the thousand francs on the house of Rothschild, with the astonishing items words:

"Interest on Louis one day to Baron Rothschild, in Airy Schefer's studio. He invested it, and he sends to you, to-day, the little capital you entrusted to him, with the interest. A good action always brings happiness.

—An inspection of the books showed that the letter stated the exact facts.

A letter from Pierre Bonaparte to M. de la Rocca is published in the *Avenir de Nice*. It contains the following: "I am the victim of outrageous writers," "valiant soldiers," "intrepid children" of Corsica, "Belgian officers" and "Hungarian officers," the "Ladies of the flag, the Hanoverian officer," "those noble women who have deigned to honor me with the expression of their sweet words on him who is sufficiently avenged on calumny by the sympathy of such valiant hearts." It was doubtless the thinking hearts, all those humane and generous characters who have held out to me a friendly hand in misfortune.

—Rustem-Bey, the Turkish Minister at Florence, has published a pamphlet upon the rite to the Armenians of Constantinople. Monsignor Pluym is not so hopeful of a reconciliation as the Armenians of the east expect to the Propaganda. He says that Russia is bribing —— to throw a corpse-like pall over the Turk. Rome it is said that Russia was set on by Count Daru, who hoped that the danger of a general war would divert the public from the realization of infallibility.

—The Ultramontanists are at present in a glorious mood. The election of the Bishop of Damascus, for the consecration of Bishop Hassun of the Armenians. The monk fled to the Bishop, who refused to give him up. Sometimes they had to threaten to excommunicate the Bishop before the Court of Rome that the monk must not be surrendered.

—Since the verdict of the High Court, the gymnastics of Paris are reported to have sold more than 1,000 foils, and to have had no one to fight with. Many of them have only received one hundred and fifty dollars a year. A right espionage is the fashion of these institutions, and no reliance is placed upon the personal honor of the boys.

—The Prince Imperial was to pass his Easter vacation at Fontainebleau for a first lesson in chemistry.

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte's trial cost him nearly $40,000 in all, including $4,000 paid to his lawyers.

—On reading in a newspaper that M. Emile de Girardin was about to adopt the object of his ambition—a portfolio—X. cried out, "That would be a thing to see; the next day he would be a member of the Opposition to himself."

—The *Patrie* at Naples says: "Yesterday there arrived in Naples a man of 160 years of age. His beard reaches his feet. He has been married seven times, and has had by his wives no two millions, which he desires to offer to a young lady, with a pretty face and a good character—and short."

—In France, in 1868, 4,976 men and 1,171 women committed suicide, of whom 97 were under 16 years of age.

—Two Rooms," in the April *Gorsbiet*, the very latest sentence in any magazine published this month: "she was oddly dafinal and substantial for her age, for she was very young—only twenty and twenty-six." The word upon which Mr. Hawthorne's readers will be most thinking hearts, all those humane and generous characters who have held out to me a friendly hand in misfortune.

—Rustem-Bey, the Turkish Minister at Florence, has published a pamphlet upon the rite to the Armenians of Constantinople. Monsignor Pluym is not so hopeful of a reconciliation as the Armenians of the east expect to the Propaganda. He says that Russia is bribing ——to throw a corpse-like pall over the Turk. Rome it is said that Russia was set on by Count Daru, who hoped that the danger of a general war would divert the public from the realization of infallibility.

—The Ultramontanists are at present in